Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,641. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TALK OF A COURT-MARTIAL

Meade's Frothy Utterances Likely to Cause Him Trouble.

NO DOUBT OF HIS CULPABILITY

His Contemptuous Remarks About His Superior Officers Clearly Contrary to the Naval Regulations.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is not improbable that Rear Admiral R. W. Meade may be tried by court-martial on account of his utterances in a New-York morning paper, for which it is alleged he is responsible. The report of an interview with that officer was handed Secretary Herbert to-day, and he was asked by The New-York Times' correspondent what action the expressions called for in an official way. The Secretary intimated that the matter had not been settled, and that he must refrain from making a statement at this time. In the minds of others in the department, the views so boldly voiced by Admiral Meade created great surprise, notwithstanding the officials have long known Meade as a fractious malcontent. There has not been in years such an outspoken criticism of superior officers as the contemptuous loquacity shown in the newspaper interview with Meade. One previous notable instance was in 1863, when a naval engineer criticised the President in almost as fierce and boisterous manner as is exhibited by Meade.

It is understood that the department will make formal inquiry of Meade as to the authenticity of the remark attributed to him regarding his own and the country's disgust for this Administration, and the other expression: "I am an American and a Union man. These are two things that this Administration cannot stand." There are those in the department who doubt that an officer of Meade's rank and experience would engage in vituperation of this sort, even if he had a personal grievance against "Admirals who never go to sea." There are many more, however, who detect in the expressions a familiar ring, and these believe that Meade will not repudiate the views credited to him. If Admiral Meade chooses to deny the expressions, he probably will not be brought to court-martial. The naval court is powerless to require the attendance and the testimony of civilians either for or against an officer, and, unless it could be ascertained in advance that the authenticity of the interview could be proved on Meade's own admission or the voluntary testimony of those who know as much of the interview as Meade knows, it hardly would be worth while ordering a court for Meade's trial.

There is no doubt in the minds of the law officers of the department regarding Admiral Meade's culpability. There is no better-known section of the rules which govern the conduct of navy officers than the one which it is believed has been violated by Admiral Meade. It is Article 234, and its pertinent features are as follows:

All persons belonging to the navy * * * are forbidden to communicate by interviews * * * any information in regard to the foreign policy of the United States, or concerning the acts or measures of any department of the Government, or of any officer acting thereunder, or any comments or criticisms thereon.

The only exception is by special permission, which, of course, in the matter of criticism is never advanced.

It is under this very article that Meade has had Medical Director Kerschner brought to trial on one charge, the difference between the alleged offenses of the two officers being that Kerschner is said to have communicated his information by letters, while Meade apparently has communicated his views by interview.

The chances of a trial of Admiral Meade have brought up the question of the composition of the court. He stands No. 4 on the active list of Rear Admirals. The law provides that an officer shall be tried by at least five officers, a majority of whom shall be, if possible, his seniors. Of Meade's seniors one—Admiral Ramsay—is regarded by Meade as his bitter enemy. No one knows why there should be antagonism between the two, but it is one of the traditions of the service that there is such antagonism, and it is supposed to date back to academic days. The other two of Meade's seniors—Admirals Brown and Walker—are accessible, the former being at Norfolk and the latter here. This leaves two officers who must be junior to Meade in order to compose a court of the required numerical strength.

Ramsay's alleged prejudice might be ground for the request by Meade that a junior officer be substituted for him, and in that event the court, if made up of officers on the active list, would have a majority of members junior in rank to Meade, a principle contrary to naval justice, although not prohibited by the statutes. Meade's intended retirement removes in a measure the necessity for having all, or even a majority, of his problematical court composed of officers senior to him in rank. It is possible, too, should he be brought to trial, that officers who recently have been transferred to the retired list might be called upon to act on the tribunal. Among such officers available are Admirals Gherardi, Erben, Fyffe, Stanton, Greer, Benham, Belknap, and Irwin.

One official of influence attached to the Secretary's office said to-day in relation to the Meade matter: "The freedom of speech on the part of Admiral Meade is an indulgence which causes some surprise, although the officer's willingness to 'talk back' is well known among his associates. He is the sort of man one imagines would regret afterward what he had said in a heated moment. He has heard from the department before regarding his independence, which no one until to-day imagined was resentful so much as it was belligerent.

"He is not mindful, or has not been since he became an Admiral, of that disciplinary courtesy toward his superiors which he demands of those junior to himself in rank. He would not have hesitated to court-martial a Captain in his squadron who should have talked disrespectfully of Meade or of the very Administration he himself berates. He exacts of his juniors all the respect which his grade and title guarantee him, but he is and has been loath to extend official and personal politeness to the Secretary of the Navy and the President, who must be included in the 'un-American Administration' which is in such disgrace with him."

"Is there likelihood of a court-martial trial of Meade?" was asked.

"There is such a possibility, and one might say likelihood, if the matter were entirely one in which officers were involved. In cases where civilians are necessary to make a case for or against an officer it is hardly worth while detailing a court. I should say, although the matter is still one open to conjecture, that Meade will be asked to explain the situation. His denial of the statement doubtless would be accepted, for no good could come of pitting the word of the interviewer against that of the accused naval officer. It would be a question of veracity, in which the officer would be desirous of sustaining his position and the reporter his reputation.

"It is very likely that Meade will have an opportunity to remove from himself any suspicion of having violated one of the most conspicuous Articles of War. The fact that an officer is detached from command gives him no license to criticise, and the retirement from the service does not make him, as Meade expresses it, 'a free and untrammeled citizen.' Even in retirement a naval officer is amenable to trial by court-martial, and his withdrawal from duty and activity would not spare him from a reprimand and a court if he indulged in unbridled abuse of his superiors."

It is expected that a letter will go to Meade in a day or two asking for a verification or disavowal of the critical interview. This action has been recommended to Mr. Herbert, it is said, by an officer in the department as justifiable if Meade has transgressed, and as due to Meade if he has been misquoted.

A GRAVE DIGGER NOW A MANIAC

John McCloud of South Amboy Unearthed the Head of a Body, and the Shock Gradually Destroyed His Mind.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 10.—John McCloud, twenty-one years old, sexton of St. Mary's Catholic Church, South Amboy, was taken to the insane asylum at Trenton this morning, a maniac. He was one of the most violent patients ever taken to that institution.

Freeholder Michael Welsh had considerable difficulty in getting McCloud to the train. The train had hardly started when McCloud became so violent that it took four men to hold him. The maniac had to be bound hand and foot to prevent him from injuring persons in the car or himself. It is feared that he will never recover his reason. McCloud was very popular in South Amboy, and was drum major of the St. Mary's Drum Corps. He lived in Church Street with his parents, and was very industrious and saving. He contributed most of his earnings to the support of his family.

McCloud's insanity was brought on in a peculiar way three weeks ago. Up to that time he was bright and cheerful, and spent most of his time looking after the duties around the church and work in the cemetery adjoining.

When digging a grave in the cemetery his spade broke through a coffin. McCloud was standing shoulder deep in the hole that he had dug, and when his spade struck the wooden obstruction he was horrified to see an upturned face with glaring, open eyes, peering through the broken boards of the coffin lid.

McCloud was unable to move, so great was his horror. He almost fainted from the nervous shock, and it was a few moments before he became calm enough to ascend from the grave. He at first started to leave the cemetery, but returned and covered up the grave again, which he did with a great deal of difficulty, owing to the nervous state he was in. After he had finished his task he returned to his home and told his family of his strange experience.

From a gay and light-hearted person he became melancholy and morose. He was superstitious, and the vision of the dead face haunted him night and day until his mind gave way.

AN INTERNATIONAL A. P. A. IS PROBABLE

The Council at Milwaukee Takes Steps Toward Amalgamation.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—The Supreme Council of the American Protective Association adopted the report of the committee, representing Canada and this country upon a declaration of principles for the order in all countries. It has yet to be adopted by the Supreme body in Canada, and may not be published before action is taken upon it there. If adopted there, it will become the international constitution of the order throughout the world.

Among its important features are the pledging of the support of the order in all countries to the Governments of those countries and loyalty to their flags. In constitutional countries it will pledge support to the Constitution, and in monarchical countries to the monarchy. Any government changes desired are to be worked for and secured through the Government.

The declaration of principles of the order adopted at the meeting a year ago was readopted to-day without any changes. The question of dissolving the secrecy of the order and throwing it open to the world has not been brought up. It was talked of some in advance of the meeting, but it is pretty safe to say that no person of any prominence or possessed of much correct information regarding the order ever had a thought that any such action would be taken.

The following officers were elected to-night: W. J. H. Traynor, Detroit, Supreme President; Judge J. H. Jackson, Fort Worth, Texas, Supreme Vice President; E. H. Dunbar, Boston, Supreme Secretary of State; J. M. Taublee, Covington, Ky., Chaplain; C. F. Beatty, Detroit, Supreme Secretary; Francis Campbell, Minneapolis, Supreme Treasurer; J. H. Woolman, San Diego, Cal., Supreme Sergeant at Arms; John King, (colored,) St. Louis, Supreme Guard; William B. Howard, Omaha, Neb., Supreme Sentinel; W. J. Palmer, Butte, Mon.; J. M. Snyder, Washington, D. C., and H. M. Stark, West Superior, Wis., Supreme Trustees.

FIRST SHIP PASSED IN THE NIGHT

The Britannic Inspected at Quarantine by Electric Lights

The White Star steamship Britannic arrived at Quarantine last night at 9 o'clock, and, at the request of Mr. Kersey, the company's agent, Health Officer Doty boarded and inspected the 922 steerage passengers by the aid of strong electric lights, and permitted the steamer to proceed to her dock.

The boarding officer on the revenue cutter Hudson also boarded the Britannic at Quarantine.

The Britannic is the first steamer which has been cleared at night under the new rule recently established by the Health Officer and the Collector of the Port. The inspection was a complete success.

Broker Kingsbury Suspended.

H. L. Kingsbury, one of the most active brokers at the Consolidated Exchange, was suspended yesterday for sixty days for improper conduct in the board room. He had been interested with Bancroft Smith in a transaction in wheat. They had a dispute over commissions in which Mr. Kingsbury addressed Mr. Smith in language forbidden by the rules of the Exchange. Mr. Smith complained to the Directors, and since Mr. Kingsbury pleaded in defense only that he had spoken the truth, his suspension followed. When this action was announced a petition for his reinstatement was started. It received 250 signatures, but it was too late for it to reach the Directors yesterday.

Imports of Coal, Iron, and Sugar.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—According to the estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, 1,009,413 tons of bituminous coal were imported into the United States in the nine months ended March 31, on which the duty was $456,762. The importations of iron ore amounted to 175,894 tons, the duty on which was $80,638. The importations of sugar were valued at $24,476,174, the duty on which was $8,500,000.

The Brooklyn Dry Dock Contract.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Herbert to-day signed the contract with the Walsh Brothers of Brooklyn, N. Y., for completing the Brooklyn dry dock. The work was commenced some three years ago by John Gillies of Brooklyn, who failed to execute his contract. The price to be paid for completing the project is $870,000.

WILL BATTLE FOR UNION

Brooklyn People Ready to War on the Consolidation Question.

LAWMAKERS ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH

Both Sides Prepared to Make the Issue One to be Settled at the Polls—Prominent Men for a United City.

A fierce war, characterized by strong epithets and violent personalities, has broken out in Brooklyn. The fight has been caused by the practical defeat of the Greater New-York bill in the State Senate on Thursday. The probabilities are that the conflict will be carried on and will be brought out at the polls next Fall.

The question of consolidation may be the principal issue in November, 1895, in Brooklyn. The friends of consolidation, who are organized into the Consolidation League, have declared they will defeat every Senator who voted against the consolidation. William C. Redfield, leader of the anti-consolidationists and President of the Loyal League, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that the Loyal Leaguers would fight to re-elect every Senator who voted against the bill. This is regarded as a clear drawing of the lines of the coming fight.

Each side has its organ. The Citizen is for the consolidation of Brooklyn with New-York. The Eagle voices the sentiments of the Loyal Leaguers, or anti-consolidationists.

The anti-consolidationists were jubilant yesterday over the defeat of the consolidation bill. The friends of the measure were, on the other hand, aroused to the fever heat of indignation by an attack made on them by The Eeagle in its editorial columns, characterizing them as being enemies to Brooklyn.

The following is an extrtct from the editorial:

And now we say, in all friendliness, yet with all frankness, to those who have tried to force on Brooklyn a Sabined union with New-York, that they are known and they are not feared. Their interests are not here. Their interests are not Brooklyn's interests. Themselves and their followers are not Brooklynites of Brooklyn, but are Brooklynites of elsewhere. A city is more than a thing to be delivered by a conspiracy. A city is more than a pawn for carpet baggers, political barrators, real estate speculators, country lot boomers, or any class of men who would dissolve or resolve soul, body, and home to the crucible of a dollar or of its equivalent. A city is more than this or than any of these. A city is much, a city is everything, to those who love it, who have made it, whom it has made, and to whom the birth angel has rendered it dear and the death angel sacred.

The personality of the consolidationists, in the light of this attack, naturally becomes a matter of general interest.

First of all, among those who have worked long and earnestly in favor of consolidation, is Brooklyn's honored First Citizen, James S. T. Stranahan, who now lies critically ill at his home. He is a member of the Municipal Consolidation Commission, and was the first President of the Brooklyn Bridge. He developed Prospect Park, and has for two generations been universally regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Brooklyn.

Nearly all the prominent merchants of Brooklyn belong to the Consolidation League, which also numbers a host of men well known in the professions and in public life.

One of the leading advocates of consolidation is Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court. He was elevated to the bench in the Fall of 1893, by the popular uprising of the people against the corrupt machine Democratic ring. To the exposure of that ring, and the consequent awakening of the public conscience, no man in Brooklyn, by universal consent, contributed to such an extent as Mr. Gaynor. He was one of the founders of the Consolidation League, and has made many speeches in Brooklyn and New-York in favor of consolidation.

Another prominent member of the Consolidation League is James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city. Mr. McMahon was offered the post of Brooklyn's City Treasurer under Mayor Schieren, but declined the honor. He is the Treasurer of the league. Few men in Brooklyn are better known.

James Matthews, the President of the league, is a large dry goods merchant on Fulton Street. He is one of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, and he has large interests there.

Louis Liebmann, another large Fulton Street dry goods merchant, is a member of the league, and has worked long and earnestly for consolidation. Nearly all, if not all in fact, of the large Fulton Street dry goods merchants and business men in other lines belong to the league. Abraham Abraham is a member. Col. Nathaniel T. Sprague, the banker, was one of the founders of the Consolidation League. He has helped carry on the necessary expenses of the organization with his purse, and has spoken frequently in favor of the union of New-York and Brooklyn.

Rufus L. Scott, a prominent member of the Broklyn bar, and long a member of the School Board, belongs to the league. So does Edward M. Grant, the former partner of Judge Gaynor. So, also, do E. C. Graves, the lawyer of this city; E. H. Bishop, and Col. Thomas McCann, who fought and beat the corrupt ring in the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

President John G. Jenkins of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, and ex-State Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford are both members of the league.

Another member is ex-Congressman Darwin R. James. Col. Andrew D. Baird, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn years ago, was one of the first to join the league. William H. Hazzard, President of the Fulton Bank, is a prominent consolidationist. Mr. Hazzard was formerly President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and is one of the old citizens of Brooklyn. Edward F. Linton, the Twenty-sixth Ward banker, is a member of the Municipal Consolidation Commission, and has labored hard in favor of consolidation.

Among the real estate men, Leonard Moody, George W. Chauncey, W. H. Grace. John F. James and C. N. Moody are prominent in the ranks of the members of the league.

Percy G. Williams, the inventor and financier, belongs to the league, as do E. H. Bishop and John Gibb, the latter a large Fulton Street dry goods merchant.

Among other leading consolidationists are Eugene D. Berri, the financier; John C. Grennell, dry goods merchant, Henry Batterman, Lawyer David Barret, Claus Doscher, John Loughran, Joseph O'Brien, Rufus L. Griggs, and Capt. William Turm-

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SCORES DIED OF STARVATION

Details of the Destitution Which Prevailed Among Indians and Eskimos in Labrador This Winter.

QUEBEC, May 10.—The worst of the sad stories of destitution and death reported from time to time from Northern Canada appear in the publication, by order of Parliament, of the details of starvation and death among the Indians and Eskimos of Labrador.

Even the more thrifty fishermen and farmers of the Labrador coast have been this Winter in a condition verging upon starvation, and a schooner load of provisions and of seed grain was sent to their assistance no later than last week.

In the vicinity of Fort Chimo, a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on Ungava Bay, two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnais Indians trading at the post have perished of starvation in one season—over 160 in number. As usual among the Indians, the men died first, so that a number of unfortunate women and orphans were left helpless.

The few white people at Fort Chimo and the officers and crew of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Eric, wintering here, took up a collection to clothe the survivors, who were as destitute of clothing as they were of food.

The Canadian Government has now taken action, which it is hoped will prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe, by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson Bay Company for the relief of the Indians and Eskimo people in the event of another such severe Winter, for nearly thirty Eskimo are reported to have perished, in addition to the wholesale Indian fatality.

The cause of all the destitution this Winter was the failure of the barren land caribou, or reindeer, to frequent their accustomed haunts. Hitherto at the approach of Winter they have been killed in large quantities with spears while crossing the Koktoak River, which flows into Chugava Bay, and upon the result of this chase both Indians and Eskimos have depended for food and clothing for the Winter months. So scarce is all kinds of game becoming in this country that the early disappearance of the remaining Northern Indians is only a question of time.

GREENHUT AND MORRIS ARE AGAIN BEATEN

The Receiver Gains a Point in the Cattle-Feeding Suit.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Greenhut, Morris, and others received another setback to-day in the Whisky Trust fight. Nelson Morris was yesterday forced to dismiss his suit in the State court. He attempted to-day to file a petition for intervention in his own name, and sworn to by himself, claiming damages in the cattle feeding contract. These alleged damages were the ones covered by his suit which was dismissed. Mr. Morris was represented by three lawyers who came prepared to provie his right to intervevene.

After arguing the matter Morris's attorneys were surprised by the position taken by the attorneys for the receiver and the Reorganization Committee. They said they did not object to the intervention, but that the position of counsel was not demurrable, inasmuch as Greenhut, President of the company at the time made the cattle-feeding contract with Morris, while he and Morris were secret partners, and that, therefore, Morris and Greenhut being partners, they must both join and swear to the petition.

The court sustained this point, and held that the petition could not be filed unless Greenhut joined in it. The opposing lawyers promised Greenhut would join in it, whereupon it was agreed that when he did join the petition could be filed without objection.

Under threats of the receiver, Samuel Woolner, who has all along been antagonistic to the present management, has given power of attorney to Gen. McNulta, permitting him to withdraw spirits from bond. This is another severe blow to the independent distillers.

NATHANIEL BENHAM KILLED BY A TRAIN

Grounds for Believing He Intended to Commit Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—Nathaniel Benham, sixty-five years old, an expert mechanical engineer, was instantly killed about 10 o'clock this morning on the tracks of the New-England Road by a train entering this city. He was walking along the tracks about twenty feet north of the Meadow Bridge, where the tracks of the Valley Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road run parallel to those of the New-York and New-England. He had lately shown signs of mental derangement.

The witnesses of Mr. Benham's death say that he stepped in front of the train, apparently to avoid a switch engine on the Valley Road, but there is every indication of suicide. His mind became affected recently through the loss of $10,000 which he had invested in Western irrigation bonds. Two revolvers, which he had purchased, had been taken from him, and also a razor and a box of rat poison. Within a few days a policeman had been detailed to watch him at night, as he threatened suicide.

Mr. Benham leaves a wife and a brother, James Benham, an expert machinist on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road.

Milholland Gets the Printing.

ALBANY, May 10.—The State Legislative Printing Board to-day adopted a resolution which, in effect, awards the contract for the State printing to John E. Milholland of New-York. The Albany Argus immediately began mandamus proceedings against the board to compel it to award the contract to The Argus. The point upon which judicial construction is desired is whether extra copies of legislative bills printed under concurrent resolution are to be included in the quantity of work done last year, or whether only such extra copies as are ordered by statute are to be considered. Argument in the case will be heard Wednesday.

Mr. Milholland, it is understood, will associate himself with the Weed-Parsons Printing Company of this city to carry out the contract if it is finally awarded him.

Gold for Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Gold in considerable quantities is being exchanged for silver certificates of small denominations in the Northwest. In Chicago, yesterday, the United States Sub-Treasury received $65,000 in gold in exchange for such paper money, and the same demand, only less pronounced, is felt at other points in that region. The demand for small money is taken as an evidence of revival of business with the opening of Spring. The Treasury continues, however, to lose gold at both New-York and San Francisco, where United States notes and Treasury notes are being presented for redemption.

Judge Cool Cannot Be Found.

WILKESBARRE, May 10.—Judge William H. Cool of West Pittston, who left his home two days ago to fish for trout in the mountain streams, in company with his son and two friends, is missing. Search has been made for him, but up to this evening the party has been unable to find him.

Judge Cool is eighty-eight years old, and well known throughout the Wyoming Valley. He has a large interest in the Kingston Coal Company, and is a heavy stockholder in the Lehigh Valley Railroad and other enterprises.

The Manitoba School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 10.—It is announced that Attorney General Sifton and Premier Greenway will leave for Ottawa next week in connection with the school question. It is understood they have been summoned by Lord Aberdeen to discuss the remedial order, but national school supporters and the ministers themselves say they have not the least intention of abandoning their stand for national schools. It was necessary, they say, to adjourn the Legislature, in order to obey the commands of the Governor General, but he cannot necessarily change their convictions.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

BIG BOOM IN THE MARKET

Britishers Make a Dash at American Securities.

A STAYING BULL MOVEMENT SETS IN

London Bought 150,000 Shares of American Stocks in Two Days—Bond Syndicate Receives $12,000,000.

Yesterday's security market furnished surprises even to those who believe that a bull movement for long account has been established. Advances like those of Thursday usually tempt profit taking so strongly as to induce at once a settling process in prices. This tendency was checked at the opening of yesterday's market by London reports, which showed that English eagerness for Americans had nowise abated.

London prices all made sharp gains. Arbitrage dealers again had a chance to make money by merely reaching out for it, on English gains on equivalents over night. It was said before noon that the London market had absorbed 150,000 shares of American stocks Thursday and yesterday. Those who had time to figure on other purchases made in Europe recently estimated that they had amounted to not less than $40,000,000, exclusive of investments in the new issue of Government bonds.

That this total was probably not excessive appeared in the course of the foreign exchange market. Rates in the morning declined to $4.86¾, a drop of 2 cents for the week. They closed a trifle firmer, but bills were abundant, and the tone of the market seemed far from secure. The lower rate furnished a demonstration of large foreign buying of American securities. Sentiment as commonly used, had no part in bringing it down. Proof more conclusive could not be given of confidence abroad in the permanency of sound financial principles here and in a restoration of business prosperity on a basis of assured strength. No skepticism could affect this conclusion, for it was as certain as mathematics.

The new flood of light in the disposition of European capital toward the United States did not make local dealers unmindful of the law of financial gravitation, and after the first sharp advance offerings appeared in the market both for profits and for short account. They had the effect merely of steadying prices. Before they had ceased the market pushed upward again, and for the remainder of the day it held strong. Dealers put out some of the stocks that have not yet been made attractive abroad, when the London market had closed, and succeeded, in working a partial reaction, which was confined, however, to the stocks assailed. The active list, notably securities in which Europe is interested, held its own, prices at the close being nearly the best of the day. It was a day of substantial gains, some of them extraordinary, and the volume of business in stocks alone touched nearly 600,000 shares.

The Government bond syndicate had its promised distribution of $12,000,000, in return of about 40 per cent. of the advances made to pay for the American half of the new issue. Payments were made by checks on the Park, Commerce, and First National Banks. They will pass through the Clearing House to-day, and their ultimate destination will appear in next week's bank statement.

Operators in the market were not specially concerned to know whether this money was to come from accounts long on deposit in these banks or was to be provided from the fund which the syndicate locked in the vaults of trust companies several weeks ago. They contented themselves with the certainty that in any event it must change the ownership of a large sum of money, and to that extent enlarge the amount of funds available to sustain an active and advancing market.

The syndicate has chosen its own way of handling the bond money, without becoming at all confidential with the public. Opinion that it was handled wisely is universal. Results make argument or explanation needless. On that account, the financial district, while mystified by reports of the influx of $4,000,000 to the Treasury in the last week for foreign bond purchases, less than one-half of which was visible in transit, has made no complaint. The syndicate undertook to deposit on foreign bond account $5,000,000 a month. It has made the deposits. The money is in hand.

Europe is driving exchange down toward the point at which gold must be shipped to this country. Crop conditions improve that prospect. The public is awakenening to prosperity in hand, and the feeling in the financial district, doubtless shared everywhere, is that the country should take the goods that come, and be thankful for them.

RUNAWAY HORSES IN THE PARK

Baby Thrown from a Carriage—Policeman Hurt by His Own Horse.

James Cappy, a coachman of 131 East Forty-ninth Street, while driving James White of 106 West Forty-sixth Street on the East Drive of the Park last evening, lost control of his team when opposite the Hamilton Statue.

The horses ran upon the lawn tennis ground, struck the coach against a tree, and freed themselves. Mounted Officer Guidera caught one of them. The other, while pursued by Mounted Officer John J. Smith, knocked over a baby carriage and threw Charles Crouse of 210 West Eighty-fourth Street, a fourteen-months-old baby, to the ground.

Officer Smith tied his horse to a tree while he went to care for the baby. When he returned to his horse to carry the baby to the hospital, the horse kicked him in the groin. He was taken to the Park stables, and then went home. The baby was not injured.

Fell Dead at the Throttle.

EASTON, Penn., May 10.—While his train was running rapidly on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 5:45 o'clock this morning, Engineer Isaac Miller was attacked with paralysis with his hand on the engine throttle. He fell to his knees beside the boiler, dead in an instant. The fireman ran the train to Bloomsbury, and the body was left there. Miller was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the company. He lived in Phillipsburg, N. J.

Theological Student for Rector.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10.—Bishop Starkey has selected Charles Elmendorf, a young student who is about to graduate, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Hewlet as rector of Christ Episcopal Church, in the Greenville district. Mr. Elmendorf will be ordained on Sunday, June 2, and will enter upon his duties at once.

Demand for Columbian Half Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The demand for Columbian half dollars, which are exchanged at par for gold, continues, and about $500 per day is being received at the Treasury in gold from that source. So far $779,500 of the souvenir coin has been disposed of, and the stock on hand is running low.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES MISSING

No Trace Found of the Steamer Glad Tidings, Having on Board Methodists Bound for Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10.—Grave anxiety is felt by members of the Methodist Conference of British Columbia, now in session here, at the non-arrival of the Fort Simpson district delegation, which left the north for Victoria ten days ago on the missionary steamer Glad Tidings.

The little vessel was last seen at Bellabella a week ago by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz, which arrived Wednesday. The day following the Glad Tidings is reported to have made Namu, a small cannery village fifty miles nearer here, and from there all trace of her is lost.

She should have arrived Tuesday morning at the latest. She cannot even have passed down or she would have been reported at Comox Colliery and the telegraph station. From that point to Namu and Bellabella is a rough stretch of water known as Queen Charlotte Sound, and the chief fear of those who had friends aboard is that the steamer encountered a storm there and has gone to the bottom. It is known that the steamer burst a cylinder head before leaving the north, but her Captain felt capable of making the run down, even though crippled, the tides favoring him.

The Conference has appointed a special committee to secure all possible information concerning the whereabouts of the vessel and institute a search for her, if necessary, at the Conference's expense.

Aboard the Glad Tidings, which is a small steam schooner about twelve years old and none too seaworthy in the best of weather, there were ten persons. These included Capt. Oliver, the Rev. Thomas Crosby Jennings, and the Rev. Mr. Peace, with Messrs. Robinson and Nicholas, lay delegates to the Conference; Mrs. Nicholas, one of the staff officers of the Salvation Army, who had been organizing a corps among the Simpson Indians, and two Indian local preachers.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE ABOUT OVER

Leaders of Malcontents Dismissed and Skilled Workmen Who Had Been Driven Out Gladly Return.

CHICAGO, May 10.—It looks to-night as if the strike at the works of the Illinois Steel Company was over and that the company has won an unconditional victory over the strikers. The men who started the rioting, seventy in number, were sent notices at their homes in South Chicago to-day that they were dismissed from the service of the company and that under no circumstances would they be taken back. They were sent what wages were coming to them, and those who owned tools of any sort had them restored.

At the same time the skilled workmen, whose places would be hardest to fill, and some of whom make as much as $300 a month, were notified that if they wished to return they could do so. These men were driven out by the malcontents, and promptly responded to the invitation to return.

More than 300 of them stood at the main gate of the works at 1 o'clock, and the great majority were given employment. More will be taken in from time to time, until by Monday it is expected the works will be in full operation, with perhaps the exception of the two blast furnaces at which the seventy strikers worked.

Several kegs of beer were provided by the company, and the men were allowed as much as they wished to drink. Notwithstanding this fact, there was no drunkenness, and the afternoon was spent in handshakings and congratulations. A substantial luncheon was also served to the men returning to work. There is little chance now of further disorder.

THE CAYUGA SUNK IN LAKE MICHIGAN

Run Into by the Steamer Joseph L. Hurd—One Man Drowned.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 9.—The steamship Cayuga of the Lehigh Valley Line, Chicago to Buffalo, collided with the steamer Joseph L. Hurd of the Lake Superior Line, Lake Superior ports to Chicago, three miles this side of Skillagalee Lighthouse, in a dense fog, at 4 o'clock this morning. The Cayuga sank in about twenty minutes.

The bow of the Hurd was knocked off, and only her cargo of lumber kept her afloat. George Johnson, the steward of the Hurd, was knocked overboard by the crash of the collision, and was drowned. The remaining members of both crews were picked up by the steamer Manola and landed here this morning.

The boats were not more than 200 feet apart when their signals were distinguished, but it was too late then to avoid the collision. The Cayuga rated A1, and is valued at $175,000. The Hurd rated A2, and her value is placed at $15,000.

The Hurd was built in Detroit in 1869, and registered 759 tons. The Cayuga was built in Cleveland six years ago, and registered 2,660 tons. She had on board 1,500 tons of flour, valued at $70,000; 30,000 bushels of oats, valued at $8,500, and enough general merchandise to make her cargo worth $90,000, which is covered by insurance, as is also the steamer. The Hurd carried $10,800 insurance.

Attempt to Attack Mayor Swift.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Philip Chester, a discharged city laborer, waited all day today around the City Hall to demand reinstatement. When he was admitted into the presence of Mayor Swift and refused employment, he jumped at the Mayor with an oath. A detective seized the infuriated man before he could do the Mayor any injury and took him to the Central Station Headquarters. The news of the attempted attack on the Mayor led to all sorts of rumors of assassination.

His Death Due to Cigarettes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 10.—Fred A. Rion of Millerton, twenty-four years old, died yesterday from the effects of an over-indulgence in cigarettes. The physicians who attended him say that the action of the valves of the heart had been completely destroyed.

Rion was an athlete, and the best all-around ball player in Eastern Dutchess County. He made a reputation as a catcher for the Millerton baseball club.

Free Ice Water for Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—Agents of the New-York Moderation Society were in this city to-day arranging for the establishment of free ice-water fountains. The society will place a fountain in Church Square Park, a place much frequented by the poor, and after that, if local assistance is given, fountains will be distributed over the city.

The Missing Man Was Killed.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—Christian E. Spengler, sixty-two years old, who failed to return to his home at 938 Willow Avenue on Wednesday night, was found dead at Volk's Morgue by his relatives this morning. He was struck by an engine of the Erie Coal Road from Weehawken to Jersey City and killed.

A Jersey City Boy Drowned.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10.—William Keegan, six years old, of 741 Ocean Avenue, was playing with some companions on the Avenue C bridge over the Morris Canal when he fell into the canal and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Sinking Fund Commission.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10.—The new Sinking Fund Commission was organized today. Frank J. Matthews, Republican, was elected President. During this month the commission will pay off $275,000 of tax arrearage 5 per cent. bonds of 1889.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are leaders all the world over.—Adv.

ALL READY FOR THE RACES

Society Will Be Out in Force at Morris Park To-day.

REVIVAL OF CROSS-COUNTRY SPORT

Commencement of the Racing Season in This State—New-York Steeplechase Association Incorporated and Licensed.

Should the weather hold pleasant to-day, the opening of the racing season at Morris Park at 2:30 this afternoon will be an incident of more than ordinary social interest, as well as a racing event of consequence. This meeting is to be held by the New-York Steeplechase Association, under the auspices of the National Steeplechase Association, organized a short time ago for the purpose not only of reviving interest in the grandest of out-of-door sports, but to rescue it from the disrepute into which it had fallen by getting under the control of a lot of rascally owners, trainers, and jockeys a few years ago.

The national organization, of which Mr. August Belmont is President, has a membership of about 200, all gentlemen of wealth and social prominence, and representing all the principal cities and horse-breeding sections in the country. They have gone into the organization solely from a love of the sport, and without the remotest chance in any way of getting back the thousands of dollars they have expended in an attempt to elevate the sport and give it such a social and irreproachable character as it had in the balmy days of the National Hunt Association in Great Britain a score of years ago. The task is perhaps almost herculean, to such a low ebb has racing fallen here. But the character of the men who have undertaken the revival is such that if it can be done they will certainly do it. Many of them have been well known as amateur riders both on the flat and over the sticks, and some are yet grand riders over a stiff bit of country.

This being the situation, every lover of sport in and about the city should make a special effort to be at Morris Park this afternoon to help make the twice delayed meeting a success in a sporting way, and assist the enterprising managers.

That the opening will be a social success is a certainty. At least a dozen coaching parties have been made up for the trip from the city to the park, and the ladies will be particularly interested in the gay display of gowns that will surely be worn on the coaches. Lovers of fine turnouts will have a chance to see other displays than those made by the coaching enthusiasts. There will be a number of tandems, several "spikes," and many pairs of horses, drawing the very newest things from the swell carriage makers.

Members of the Country Club and residents of Westchester and its near-by villages have arranged for a general outing at the park to-morrow, and Caterer McGrath has enough orders to serve lunches and dinners to parties to insure that the clubhouse will be crowded to its utmost. Landers's band will be on hand to furnish music, and the arrangements are all so well perfected that a delightful day's outing will be assured everyone.

There will be no more exasperating delays of any kind, so far as the racing goes, as the Racing Commission at Albany yesterday issued the necessary licenses. The New-York Steeplechase Association was also incorporated yesterday, with a nominal capital of $1,000, and with this Board of Directors: H. De Courcey Forbes of this city; Samuel S. Howland of Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y.; John G. Follansbee, San Francisco, Cal.; Frederick Gebhard, Eatontown, N. J., and Henry G. Crickmore of this city. Mr. Forbes has been elected President, Mr. Howland, Vice President and Treasurer, and Mr. Crickmore Secretary.

The Stewards of the meeting will be August Belmont, H. De Courcey Forbes, Frederick Gebhard, Dr. J. O. Green, and Foxhall P. Keene of this city; A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, J. G. Follansbee of San Francisco, S. S. Howland of Groveland, N. Y., and F. H. Prince of Boston. The practical management of the racing will be in competent hands, as Alfred S. Powers and W. L. Powers will act as judges, John S. Hoey, patrol judge; C. J. Fitzgerald, starter; W. S. Vosburgh, handicapper, and H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course and the scales.

The entries for the races this afternoon, while not numerous, give promise of some rare good sport at the cross-country game. They are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A maiden hurdle race; premium $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Prfmus	162	Lafayette 145
Sayonora	155	Winship 143
Campaign	152	

SECOND RACE.—Selling steeplechase; premium $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three miles.

Oakwood	159	Mogul	159
Hiawassee	159	Pat Oakley	159
Playmate	159		

THIRD RACE.—St. Nicholas H

Life is a Burden

With many women who are afflicted with impure blood, which causes debility and a variety of diseases. The following is a sample case of prompt relief by Hood's Sarsaparilla:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies The Blood

"I have received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than from all other medicines or remedies. For years I suffered terribly with a cankered stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility. Life was a burden. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, together with Hood's Pills, my health began to improve. Formerly anything I ate caused me great distress. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in flesh and health. I most cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. GRACE PARRISON, Cazenovia, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It creates an appetite and overcomes that tired feeling. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S NAME FORGED

Walter S. Coffin, a Former Employee of the Chattanooga Commission, Arrested in Boston for Forgery.

BOSTON, May 10.—The police have in custody Walter S. Coffin, claiming a residence at 270 West First Street, New-York City, charged with uttering forged orders for sums of money in this city last month. He admitted his guilt.

Coffin is wanted in New-York City for larceny. He is forty-one years old, and before he disappeared from New-York was employed as a draughtsman by the Chattanooga Commission of that city. He left there April 2, taking with him, according to the statement of President Daniel S. Butterfield, three checks drawn on the National Bank of Cold Springs, on the Hudson, which were made payable to C. W. Gibbs, Acting Treasurer of the Chattanooga Commission. These were signed by President Butterfield.

The larceny was not noticed until April 6, when one of the checks, calling for $632, turned up at the office, bearing the forged indorsement of Mr. Gibbs's signature.

Coffin, it is said, deposited five checks, aggregating in face value $4,052, with the Boston Loan and Trust Company. Three of the checks were drawn on the First National Bank of Jersey City, made payable to Walter S. Coffin, and were signed by Daniel Butterfield. According to the police, these three checks are forgeries.

After he had deposited the checks at the Safe Deposit and Trust Company's office, Coffin went to a local banking house to purchase a number of exchange notes, stating that he was going to Europe. He offered in payment a check for $1,840, drawn on the Cold Springs Bank and signed by President Butterfield and made payable to Gibbs. It was indorsed with the latter's name, and this has also been pronounced a forgery.

The banking firm communicated with the Boston Trust Company, where Coffin stated he had an account, but the company informed the banking firm that they had not yet learned whether or not the checks were of value.

NEW-YORK INCENDIARIES, THESE

Rosenbaum and Hirschkopf Indicted in Lynn for Setting Fire to Cohen's Store.

LYNN, Mass., May 10.—The Essex Grand Jury to-day reported indictments against Mayhen Cohen of Lynn, Adolf Hirschkopf of New-York, and one other for arson in burning Cohen's tailoring establishment, in Lynn, Nov. 19, 1894. Cohen had the place insured for about four times its value. Simon Rosenbaum testified in New-York Feb. 21 of this year that he came to Lynn with Hirschkopf, and with him set fire to the Cohen place, carrying out an agreement made with Cohen.

Hirschkopf desired to "remove" Rosenbaum, as the latter had told the New-York police of the movements of an incendiary gang in that city, and so, when he set fire to the Cohen store, he ran out, locking the door upon Rosenbaum, who fortunately escaped through a window, although he had been badly burned.

Deputy State Fire Marshal Shaw visited Rosenbaum in New-York, where he was held as a Government witness in an important arson case, and secured complete confirmation of the story and identification of Cohen as the man with wnom the plan was discussed. Cohen left Lynn suddenly on receiving information of Rosenbaum's evidence, Feb. 25, and was last seen in Providence, R. I., three weeks ago. It is thought that he is now in New-York.

The indictments were secured in order that his future apprehension may be rendered easier than it would otherwise be.

Col. Craighill Made Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Col. William P. Craighill, Engineers, was to-day appointed Brigadier General to succeed Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, retired. Col. Craighill's promotion has been anticipated for some weeks.

Col. William P. Craighill was born in Virginia, and from that State was appointed to West Point in 1841. He was brevetted Second Lieutenant, Engineers, July 1, 1852; promoted Second Lieutenant March 3, 1855; First Lieutenant July 1, 1859; Captain March 3, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war, and particularly for his services in the defense of Cumberland Gap and the ulterior operations of Gen. Morgan's forces. He was appointed Brevet Colonel March 13, 1865, which he declined. He became Major, Engineers, Nov. 23, 1865.

Yale-Harvard Freshman Debate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The intercollegiate debate here to-night between the freshman classes of Yale and Harvard was won by Yale. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That the term of office of the President should be extended to six years, and that he should be ineligible for re-election."

The Harvard speakers were Charles Grilk of Iowa, C. E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, and H. T. Reynolds of Georgia. The Yale speakers were C. E. Julin of Illinois, Hiram Bingham of Honolulu, and F. E. Richardson of New-Hampshire.

Routed Two Highwaymen.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 10.—Michael Sheehan, a mason, was held up by two highwaymen on the College Point causeway at about 2 o'clock this morning while on his way home to Flushing. When his money was demanded of him Sheehan attacked the two men, and got so much the better of them that they fled. He reported the case to the police.

Langdell Gingham Mills Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Langdell Gingham Mills on Franklin Street, above Church Street, were destroyed by fire to-night. The mills were operated by William P. Troth & Co., and the building was owned by John Sidebotham. The loss is $100,000; fully covered by insurance.

WILL BATTLE FOR UNION

Continued from Page 1.

bridge, proprietor of the St. George Hotel.

These are only names taken at random from the official list of members of the Consolidation League. They have all lived in Brooklyn a good while, and are known from one end of the city to the other. There are many other consolidationists, who are well known citizens.

State Senator William H. Reynolds was one of the first to join the Consolidation League. That was before he became Senator.

William C. Redfield, President of the Loyal League, denied yesterday the charge of E. M. Grant that the fancy emblematic buttons of the Loyal League had been exchanged for the signatures of Brooklyn school children to the petition presented to the Legislature.

"I have read Mr. Grant's statement in The New-York Times," said Mr. Redfield. "It is incorrect."

President Redfield referred to the declaration of James Matthews, published yesterday in this paper, to the effect that the Consolidation League would fight to defeat for re-election every Senator voting against the Consolidation bill.

"For the Loyal Leaguers I will state," said Mr. Redfield, "that we, too, will fight. We will fight to re-elect the men who voted against that bill. We will fight to elect men to the Legislature opposed to consolidation."

Referring to the charge of the consolidationists that the Consolidation bill had been killed to serve the interests of a few men owning real estate around the City Hall, Mr. Redfield said:

"If any one will bring me evidence of self-interest on the part of our members in this fight, I will resign my place as President.

"It is my belief that the Legislature believed the vote on consolidation in Brooklyn last Fall was not representative. The Consolidation Commission was guilty of a breach of faith to the people.

"Previous to the election they announced and pledged that the vote on consolidation was not to be considered binding or decisive, but was to be regarded as a mere expression of opinion, a mere giving of advice to the Legislature. But what happended? There was on the face of the returns a majority of only 277 for consolidation. After election we discovered 200 blank ballots. What then? On the very first day of the legislative session the Consolidation Commission, through Senator Lexow, introduced a consolidation bill which, in its very first paragraph, accomplished consolidation. That was the bill that has just been defeated. The Consolidation Commission had declared before election that all the Legislature would be called on to do in the event of a vote favorable to consolidation would be to provide methods, terms, and conditions of consolidation."

Mr. Redfield was asked in regard to the published charge of the consolidationists that the Loyal Leaguers had lobbied to defeat the Consolidation bill.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Redfield, "no member of the league paid any man a dollar to lobby for us. All the work done at Albany by our members was purely voluntary and without compensation. We have eighteen of our members at the three hearings, but they all went and came the same day.

"We never gave our buttons to school children, and, so far as we have been able to discover, there is no school child among our petitioners. We rejected 25,000 names sent to us, and kept only those which were verified by personal correspondence, by poll lists, by primary lists, or by the City Directory. In this way we have gathered over 75,000 names against consolidation. These names are all bona fide.

Mr. Redfield said the Loyal League had made about 20,000 buttons. Asked what had become of them, he said they had been given to the members and friends of the league for distribution.

"None of the buttons, so far as I know," he said, "found their way into the possession of school children. We certainly gave no instruction to our men to exchange the buttons for signatures to our petitioners."

The consolidationists are as ready for war as the anti-consolidationists. The Citizen yesterday published the following in its editorial columns:

We can recall no parallel to the completeness with which this conspiracy against the sovereignty of the people has been carried out. Of all the Assemblymen and Senators sent by Brooklyn to Albany not one adhered to the line of duty, and those who had been loudest in their protestations of devotion to the cause of consolidation were prcisely the gentlemen who did the greatest offense to the community. In proof of this latter assertion we refer to the cases of Senators Reynolds, Wolfert, and Bradley. Reynolds is a member of the Consolidation League, Wolfert represents a constituency that cast a majority of more than 5,000 in favor of the proposed union, and Mr. Bradley had presented himself in not a few speeches as one of the iron-clad devotees of those whom no person or party or even social clique could possibly sway.

We do not care, however, to dwell upon the action of individuals. The broad, plain fact is that the whole delegation stooped to the disgraceful work, and that any person who undertakes to distribute blame along party lines offers an insult to common sense. The truth is that, for separate reasons, two-thirds of the politicians of both parties were determined to prevent the will of the people from being carried out. The Republicans were opposed to it because they thought they could hold Brooklyn in the Republican column, and the Democrats because they believe they would shortly regain power. In neither case has there been the least deference paid to the best interests of the city.

Commenting on the action of the Senate, Lawyer Sanders Shanks, Secretary of the Consolidation League, said yesterday:

"There is only one way to look at the defeat of the Greater New-York bill, and that is in the light of a shameful deal to betray the people of this city. Although a majority voted in favor of consolidation, not a single representative from Brooklyn could be found to voice that sentiment. They betrayed the people who trusted them and all for a few miserable politicians, whose "pull" was threatened. Even Senator Reynolds, who was a member of the Consolidation Committee of the Consolidation League, a subscriber to its funds, and whose constituents voted for consolidation by a majority of 6,680 last November, had not the manhood to stand up for the people of this city. Senator Wolfert's course is inexplicable to those who always regarded him as an upright, honorable gentleman. His constituents voted for consolidation by a majority of 4,562, not counting Flatlands or Richmond County, neither of which is in Brooklyn, but in each of which there was a still further majority for consolidation."

President James Matthews of the Consolidation League said:

"The defeat of the bill is a great calamity to the business interests of the city. Consolidation, however, is stronger to-day than it ever was, and the men who have defeated the bill in the Legislature merely defeated themselves.

"The men who have defeated the bill pledged themselves to vote for it. They will have to pay the penalty of their perfidy. As to nominating consolidationists in the Fall, that will come up later."

Louis Liebmann said:

"I am one of those who do not believe that this is the end of consolidation, even for this session. We, the members of the Consolidation League, wanted the measure passed just as introduced, because we had come to the conclusion that those persons who wanted the 'referendum' clause put in the bill, including the members of the so-called Loyal League of Brooklyn, did so for the purpose of having the measure defeated, as they are anti-consolidationists. We have got the promise in writing of a majority of the Assemblymen, and others, given before election, promising to vote for consolidation. Those legislators who have gone back on their promises have simply crept out of a very small hole and should be dealt with at the polls next election. The great array of signatures which the 'Loyal' League of Brooklyn has obtained would be largely dissolved into those of non-voters, minors, and women, if properly investigated. The matter has been a bluff all the way through.

"The people of both cities want consolidation, and will have it. They are more for consolidation than ever before. It means lower taxes, better improvements, and the prestige which a great metropolis should have, a prestige which New-York needs, from a commercial and financial standpoint, as well as Brooklyn."

S. Wechsler of S. Wechsler & Brother, said:

"We want consolidation, and we are going to have it. We are now looked upon simply as an overgrown village, and we want the prestige of a bigger city and the attendant commercial and financial benefits. The action of the Senate has delayed matters, but has not seriously interfered with consolidation, and we will be merged into a Greater New-York before long. If these men in the Legislature who have broken their pledges come up for re-election we shall remember them, and deal with them as they deserve."

George W. Chauncey said:

"If the City of Brooklyn had lost $25,000,000 its loss would not be half as great as the loss of the bill. It is easy to see the influences at work within the last two days on the discussion that did not exist before. What they were I will not at this time say. The promises made by four Brooklyn Senators (Owens, Wolfert, Reynolds, and Coffey) at the time they were made were not made to be broken. Coffey personally pledged me to vote for the bill when I was in Albany. Why those pledges were broken is known. A large majority of representative men in the city feel very much disappointed, but they have not given up the fight yet. They will remember certain persons when the leaves begin to fall, and the vacant chairs will be many.

"I have heard men to-day talk of putting up our own men for election in the Fall, and I am now of the opinion that that is what we will have to do, because we cannot trust those of any other party."

MR. SAXTON TAKES A HAND.

The Greater New-York Bill May Be Resurrested and Passed.

ALBANY, May 10.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton has come to the rescue of the Greater New-York bill. As a result of his work to-day the belief is general that it will be passed next week. The measure will be amended by the addition of a referendum clause, submitting the proposed charter to a vote of the municipalties interested.

If this is done the entire delegations from Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties are counted on to support the bill, and if they do that, it is sure to be passed. Lieut. Gov. Saxton believes that this will be accomplished not later than Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Lieutenant Governor, who is counted as the spokesman for Gov. Morton, was anything but pleased with the outcome of the consideration of the measure in the Senate Thursday, when the attempt to amend the Lexow bill by adding a referendum failed by a tie vote, and the bill itself was killed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Aside from the connection which this had with the Police Reorganization bill, it was an administration measure, and its fate was dear to the heart of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They desired the bill to stand or fall on its own merits, according to Mr. Saxton, and had regrets that there was any "deal" which should kill the two measures at once.

The Lieutenant Governor preferred that the bill should become a law, with the referendum, rather than that there should be no legislation on this subject, and he see about it see what could be done.

The subject came up in the Assembly this morning, when the Halpin bill was to have been considered. This, however, was postponed, and the only action taken was simply an order that the bill be the special business for Tuesday next, at noon.

Word was passed around shortly afterward that the Kings County men were willing to support the bill if a referendum clause were inserted. Lieut. Gov. Saxton went over to the Assembly Chamber and there had a conversation with Messrs. Hennessy and Wray of Kings County. He also conferred with Speaker Fish.

The Kings County men insisted that the people of their districts should have opportunity to express themselves at the polls on the charter which the commission may prepare, and if provision were made for that, they said they felt safe in saying that the entire delegation would support the bill.

The result of the conference was an expression by Mr. Saxton of his belief that the measure would pass.

Inasmuch as the Legislature is likely to adjourn next week, there would not be time for the regular course of procedure with an amended bill. The three days' provision cannot be fulfilled, but this difficulty will be overcome by invoking the Governor to use his constitutional prerogative. A message from him certifying that this is a bill which the public policy demands shall be made a law will obviate the necessity of the three days between the time of amendment and final passage.

Assemblyman Hennessy said, after his conference with Mr. Saxton, that he felt reasonably sure that the course outlined would be taken. "Mr. Wray and myself had a satisfactory talk with the Lieutenant Governor," said Mr. Hennessy, "and I believe the bill will be passed with the referendum clause. Mr. Wray and I assured Mr. Saxton we would use our efforts to bring about this result.

"We assured Mr. Saxton that if the referendum clause were put into the bill, none of the men from Kings or Queens would, in our belief, oppose it, but would join to give it hearty support.

"I have always been in favor of the bill, provided the people were given an opportunity of expressing themselves on the charter which shall be prepared. This, I believe, is only right and fair. It is a thing which has been demanded by the majority of the people of Kings."

Among the Senators there is little doubt that when the measure comes up again the referendum clause will be made a part of the bill. The Democrats of the Senate are on record as favoring the referendum amendment, having voted for it yesterday. The Brooklyn men in the Senate also voted for the referendum without regard to party, Messrs. Bradley, Reynolds, Owens, and Wolfert voting with the minority yesterday.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton believes that the referendum clause will receive the support of the Republican Senators. Some of the Democratic Senators who helped kill the bill yesterday heard of the conference between the Lieutenant Governor and the Kings County men to-day, and expressed themselves as rather well pleased with the idea that the Greater City project is still alive.

"With a referendum clause in the bill I will vote for it," said Senator Guy, "and I think Senator Cantor will, also. If the Assembly bill comes to the Senate so amended I have no doubt that it will be passed."

But it is conceded that an arrangement of this sort will not necessarily carry any benefit to the New-York Police Reorganization bill. The proposition, which Senator Bradley made a week ago will not necessarily hold good now. The denunciations which Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Kilburn showered upon him yesterday will not leave him in a frame of mind to join them in any attempt to pass the Reorganization bill cannot now see where they are to get votes enough to pass it. Even if they are not able to secure them, they will not allow the bill to be killed without a record made of its friends and foes, and, so, when the Greater New-York bill has been resurrected, if it is resurrected, the 'Reorganization bill, which was thought to have died with it yesterday, will be taken up and given a decent public burial.

How To Make Pie Crust

Make it with COTTOLENE instead of lard. Then it can be eaten and enjoyed without fear of dyspepsia. Pie crust made with COTTOLENE is crisp, flaky and wholesome, possessing a delicate flavor impossible to obtain with lard. Try

Cottolene

next baking day. The genuine is sold everywhere in one, three and five pound tins, with trade mark —steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

DID NOT OFFER TO BUY THE DOG

President Haines Tells of His Order in Having Young Parker Arrested.

John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written a letter to The New-York Times in relation to a story that the New-York newspapers published this week, wherein it was stated that he caused the arrest of young Joseph Parker for leading a small pup through the streets without first having obtained a license for the animal.

In the story it was said that Mr. Haines approached the boy and offered to buy the pup; that he had the boy take the dog to his office, and there arrested Parker and confiscated the dog. Mr. Haines's letter is as follows:

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in The Times of yesterday, purporting to give an account of the arrest of one Joseph Parker. This account is incorrect and misleading, and reflects upon me as President of the society I have the honor to represent. In ordering the arrest of Parker, I was acting strictly within the provisions of the law, and I made no such promise to buy the dog, as Parker stated. The law (Chapter 412, 1895,) requires that every dog in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall be licensed on or before the 1st of May in each year. Dogs not licensed pursuant to the provisions of this law shall be seized. Any person who owns or harbors a dog without complying with the law shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $10, or imprisoned for not more than ten days.

I request that you give this communication as prominent a place in your columns as the article in refutation of which it is written. Yours truly,

JOHN P. HAINES, President.

New-York, May 9, 1895

Steamer Habana Delayed.

The steamship Habana of the Spanish Line, which was scheduled to sail yesterday for Havana, was obliged to postpone her departure until Sunday at noon on account of a derangement of her machinery. She will be drydocked to-morrow to receive a new screw.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—The Roach Testimonial.—Irish drama will be presented for the first time on the stage at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night, when "Rory of the Hill" will be given an elaborate production, as a testimonial to the author and actor of the leading part, James C. Roach. The play will have its one hundredth performance in this city on this occasion. The testimonial will be under the patronage of over 100 prominent men of Celtic origin, in addition to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, United States Senator Murphy, Senator Lexow, and all the members of both branches of the State Legislature. A large number of Irish societies will attend in a body, and the seats in the big Opera House have already been nearly sold.

—"Little Christopher" to Rest.—Manager A. M. Palmer has decided to withdraw "Little Christopher" from the stage of Palmer's Theatre after the performance of May 25. This leaves but two weeks more for the enjoyment of Bessie Bonehill's songs and vivacious acting in the burlesque, which has steadily improved every week since its original production. There is talk of presenting "The Viking" at this house for a Summer attraction, but no definite arrangements to that end have yet been made.

—Alexander Salvini's Repertory.—Alexander Salvini, who is now playing in Boston, has decided not to produce "The Outlaw" this season, as has been announced. No time remains during the present season for proper rehearsal, and the production has been postponed until next Fall, when Salvini will probably also add "Othello" to his repertory.

—"Oliver Twist" at the Star.—The Star Theatre will reopen its doors next Monday night, when Elita Proctor Otis will play a week's engagement as Nancy Sikes in "Oliver Twist." After this the Star will be closed for the Summer months, reopening in September as a popular-price theatre, with a presentation of "The Fatal Card."

—Dixey in a New Part.—Augustin Daly's comedy company will appear for the first time in Harlem at Hammerstein's Opera House next week in a repertory of new comedies. Henry E. Dixey will then be seen for the first time in New-York in "The Railroad of Love," in which he will play a leading comedy rôle.

—Joined "A Temperance Town."—John Slavin, who was known as the short end of "The Long and Short of It" in "1892," has resigned from that organization and joined Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" company. He is to play the part of Bingo Jones in Mr. Hoyt's farce.

—"The Irish Artist."—Chauncey Olcott's tour in "The Irish Artist" will close with his week's engagement at the American Theatre which begins May 27. He is to play a long engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next season.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.)

4 A. M.—126 Broome Street; Joseph Kosensky; dwelling; damage trifling.
8:30 A. M.—245 West Thirty-third Street; Eliza Dagener; tenement; damage, $20.
8:35 A. M.—160 East Seventy-first Street; Louis Rothstein; dwelling; damage, $60.
9:45 A. M.—636 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Bertha Rosenthal; flat; damage trifling.
11:25 A. M.—1,825 Amsterdam Avenue; no damage.
11:30 A. M.—114 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Charles Drew; dwelling; damage, $10.
11:55 A. M.—779 Second Avenue; no damage.
12 M.—89 Willett Street; Samuel Spatt; tenement; damage slight.
12:12 P. M.—515 East Eighty-fifth Street; no damage.
1:55 P. M.—92 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Thomas C. Knight; flat; damage trifling.
2:35 P. M.—90 Pitt Street; Samuel Graff; dwelling; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—68 Broad Street; occupied by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; damage, $100.
7:40 P. M.—2,133 Madison Avenue; Earnest Huber; damage, $25.
8:55 P. M.—151 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; William Sheppard; damage trifling.
8:55 P. M.—Awning fire, 922 Broadway.
9:15 P. M.—52 Allen Street; Zielig Lithbaum; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Bredow of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of Albany is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Windsor.

—Col. Charles A. Wikoff, United States Army, is at the Waldorf.

—John Boyd Thacher of Albany and George C. Gerham of Washington, D. C., are at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman John R. Buck, Henry C. Robinson, Prof. George R. Brush, Judge John M. Hall, William D. Bishop, and Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

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DEMOCRATIC EDITORS TO MEET

THE STATE ASSOCIATION TO GATHER IN THIS CITY SOON.

Members of the Organization Will Be Entertained at the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs.

The Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York will hold a meeting in this city on the 23d and 24th of May, which promises to possess more than ordinary significance. Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont and Senator David B. Hill are two out of a large number of well-known Democrats who have pledged themselves to attend the banquet. President Cleveland will undoubtedly send a letter to be read on that occasion.

The headquarters of the association and its business meetings will be at the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. The programme is as follows:

Thursday morning, business session; afternoon, reception to the editors who, by the way, will be accompanied by their wives, at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue; evening, theatre.

Friday morning, business session; afternoon, reception to the editors and their wives at the Manhattan Club; evening, banquet at Delmonico's.

The Committee of Arrangements has secured 200 seats at Palmer's Theatre for Thursday night, and paid for them—a fact that possesses no significance whatever, except that it is currently reported that a certain theatrical party composed of editors of the Republican faith, upon a recent visit to this town, did not pay for their seats in the coin of the realm.

Responses have been received from more than 100 Democratic editors up in the State saying they would attend this important meeting. The following is a list of Democrats who have been invited to participate in the banquet, the most of whom have given an affirmative response:

Postmaster General Wilson, Charles S. Fairchild, E. M. Shepard, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Charles W. Dayton, Isabel D. Fitch, Maurice J. Power, Col. William H. Brown, Francis M. Scott, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic leader in the Senate; William C. Sheehan, Frederic R. Coudert, E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, Daniel S. Lockwood of Buffalo, Cord Meyer, August Belmont, John D. Crimmins, Thomas F. Benedict, Public Printer; William E. Curtis of the Treasury Department, Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Col. John R. Fellows, James W. Hinkley, Hans S. Beattie, Collector Kilbreth, Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin, Surveyor of the Port John C. Maguire, Appraiser Walter S. Burns, Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, ex-Police Commissioner Bell of Brooklyn, ex-Congressman Isidor Straus, Oswald Ottendorfer, ex-State Treasurer Elliot F. Danforth, Assemblyman Foley, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly; John A. McCall, Andrew J. White, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

The parlors at Delmonico's will be thrown open to the wives of the editors, to enable them to listen to the speeches. Not less than 200 persons—editors and guests—will be seated at the tables.

The members of the committee who have had this matter in charge are John A. Mason of The Harlem Reporter, J. G. P. Holden of The Yonkers Gazette, Albert C. Kessinger of The Rome Sentinel, Francis A. Willard of The Newburg Register, and H. P. Witherstein of The Herkimer Democrat.

The most Democratic editor in this State, Stephen Parker, of The Geneva Gazette, and the President of the Editorial Association, is expected to preside at the banquet. Mr. Parker has recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an editor.

There is an honest desire on the part of a great many Democrats in the State to "get together." Democrats who don't want harmony in the party are not expected to attend the banquet or to sympathize with the attentions which the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs propose to give the editors. There are other Democrats who look upon this affair as some sort of a trap, and they will probably remain away—there won't be many of them, however. Gentlemen of the Democratic faith who see steel traps on every hand and colored persons in woodpiles should not attend such a Democratic gathering.

Not W. Howell & Son's Paper.

A warning from Baltimore reached Wall Street yesterday cautioning banks and note brokers in regard to paper purporting to have been issued by William Howell & Son of that city. It was said that $20,000 of such paper had been sent to this city to be negotiated. Inquiry in Baltimore failed to find any one who would father the notes.

The firm of William Howell & Son was for many years well established in Baltimore in the South American trade. Its credit has always been quoted high. For the last few years it has not been actively engaged in business, although it still maintains an office at 114 South Gay Street. It had no occasion to try to borrow money at 6 per cent.

Another firm bearing the same name took an office May 1 in the Neal Building, at Holliday and Baltimore Streets, as commission merchants in butter cheese, eggs, and provisions. Efforts to find some one representing this firm have been unavailing.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention.

The sixty-third annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held in this city on May 16, 17, and 18, under the auspices of the Executive Council of the fraternity.

The business meetings will be held on the days named, in the Masonic Temple. A reception will be given on May 16 to the delegates to the convention and to the fraternity at large at the Alpha Delta Phi clubhouse, 30 West Thirty-third Street, by the club and the council.

The annual convention banquet will take place at Delmonico's on May 17. Clarence A. Seward, President of the fraternity, will preside at the banquet, and other distinguished members of the fraternity will contribute to the post-prandial entertainment. The headquarters of the fraternity during the convention will be the Alpha Delta Phi clubhouse.

Arrest Under the New Sailors' Act.

John Baine, who keeps a sailors' boarding house at 33 Hamilton Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Skiffington on a charge of unlawfully detaining clothing belonging to Fred Leepin, a sailor.

This is the first arrest made under the act passed by Congress Feb. 18, 1895, which makes the clothing of any seaman exempt from attachment.

The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law and promised United States Commissioner Shields that he would return the clothing to Leepin. He was released on his own recognizance until to-day.

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THE CHANCES OF DUPONT

Discussion of the Delaware Case at Washington.

PROBABLE ACTION BY THE SENATE

Morgan Says There Was Clearly No Election, While Sherman Predicts that the Claimant Will Be Seated.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The outcome of the contest for United States Senator in Delaware has given rise to much speculation in Washington as to whether Col. Dupont will be permitted to take a seat in the Senate.

Many Democrats who have examined the situation take the ground that Dupont was not elected because the vote of Gov. Watson, who acted as Speaker of the Senate and President of the joint convention, made sixteen votes necessary for a majority, while Dupont only received fifteen votes. The Republicans say there is no doubt that Dupont was legally elected.

The history of the Senate does not furnish a precedent by which this case may be decided. Mr. Watson, it is claimed, is the first Governor to assert the right to sit also as a member of the Legislature, and help settle a question upon which he will be obliged to act separately as Governor.

A Republican Senator, who had examined the Delaware Constitution, expressed the opinion to-day that Gov. Watson had overstepped the limits of his powers. This Senator made the point that, if President Cleveland should unfortunately die, and the Vice President then be sworn in as President, and at the same time claim the right to preside over the Senate and cast a deciding vote, he would be looked upon as a little out of his head. He seemed to forget that in Delaware, on the death of a Governor, the Speaker of the Senate merely becomes acting Governor.

Senator Gorman said this afternoon that Delaware was a peculiar State, with very peculiar customs. "I would not care to express an opinion," Mr. Gorman said, "until all the facts in connection with the case were available. They still retain the whipping post in Delaware, you know, and they have some other extraordinary methods there, and it would, therefore, be hardly safe to discuss this or any other question relating to that remarkable State without complete knowledge of the conditions surrounding it."

Mr. Gorman added that there unquestionably would be a careful inquiry into the subject by the Senate, and that politics might not play any particular part in such a proceeding. He cited the cases of the Senators appointed by the Governors of Montana, Washington, and Wyoming, two years ago, who were rejected by the Senate.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, in discussing the question this afternoon, said:

The action of the Governor in the premises will be of importance in determining the course of the Senate when the question of seating Mr. Dupont shall come up for consideration. The law requires a certificate of election from the Governor, and, while I do not feel that I know sufficient of the facts in this case to express a positive opinion, I should say that the presumption would be against a man who should apply to be seated without presenting such evidence of the validity of his claims. I know of but one instance in which the Senate has seated a man in the absence of a certificate of election from the Governor, and that was in the case of Senator Conkling, whose certificate failed to arrive on one occasion in time for the organization of the Senate. In that case, however, Mr. Conkling's election was undisputed, and there was a telegram saying that the certificate was on the way to Washington.

The only way in which the Delaware Democrats can legitimately secure a hearing in the Senate is for Gov. Watson to appoint a Senator on the theory that the legislature had adjourned without electing, and this, I presume, he will do. In that event, in all probability there would be a close contest.

I have differed from many of my Democratic colleagues in holding that under such circumstances the Governor of a State had a right to appoint, and that when he did appoint it was the duty of the Senate to seat the appointee. This was the question involved at the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress, in the case of the appointments from Washington, Montana, and Wyoming, and I then took a position in favor of seating these men.

Senator Morgan said he did not believe it would be competent for the United States Senate to question the right of Gov. Watson to act in his capacity of a Senator in the election, while performing the Gubernatorial function, but indicated his belief that Mr. Watson could legitimately fill the two positions. He said:

He became Governor by virtue of his being the presiding officer of the Senate, and if he should resign his position as a Senator I think he would thereby surrender his right to act as Governor. As I regard it, he is de jure Senator, while he may be said to be only de facto Governor. Of course, these are all delicate questions, and susceptible of much disputation, and it is impossible to say what conclusion the Senate may reach regarding them.

Senator Sherman of Ohio, while not unwilling to express his opinion, did so in the briefest possible manner, and with terseness that left no doubt as to his position. "Mr. Dupont," said Senator Sherman, "will, in my judgment, be seated, assuming that Gov. Watson, when he cast his vote as a Senator, was the then Governor of the State of Delaware." Senator Sherman said it was not probable that Mr. Dupont would come to the Senate with credentials signed by the Governor of this State, for it could hardly be assumed that Gov. Watson would sign such credentials after the position he occupied in the matter of the election. Still, Mr. Sherman said, there had been cases in the Senate where contestants had been seated pending the decision of the Senate as to the absolute right of such contestant to his seat.

In the event of a contest it would require forty-four votes to admit Col. Dupont. Excluding him, the Republicans will have 42 votes, the Democrats 39, and the Populists 6. The Republicans believe that the Democrats will make this a party question, but assert that they would not gain anything in the next two years by keeping Dupont out of the chamber, because in the meantime two Senators from Utah, who are expected to be Republicans, will come in.

Judging from the expressions heard here to-day, the Republican Senators will look for aid in seating Dupont from Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina, and Peffer of Kansas, (Pop.,) who formerly were Republicans. The votes of Stewart and Jones of Nevada, are also regarded as likely to be secured. The silver question, the Republicans say, will not enter into the matter, for the reason that the silver men have a majority in the Senate that could not be affected by the vote of Dupont, no matter which side of the question he might take.

DUPONT IS NON-COMMITTAL.

He Will Consult with Friends Before Taking Action.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 10.—Col. Henry A. Dupont to-night authorized the publication of the following statement:

"I was out of the city during the voting at Dover, and was compelled to go away again to-day. I, therefore, do not know much about the case aside from what I have seen in the newspapers. I consider it entirely a legal question, about which I will consult with my friends, and after this consultation I shall take such action as I may consider will be justified under the circumstances of the case."

Further than this he would not say, and would not commit himself in any way.

THE FEELING IN DELAWARE.

Senator Gray Fully Justifies Gov. Watson in His Course.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 10.—Being interviewed to-day upon the right of Gov. Watson to preside over the joint legislative session during the Senatorial balloting at Dover yesterday, United States Senator George Gray said:

I have never had the slightest doubt as to the right of Speaker Watson to continue to exercise the functions of a Senator and Speaker of the Senate after the death of Gov. Marvil had devolved the duties of Governor upon him, which duties the Constitution devolved on him as Speaker of the Senate. The right to participate in the joint assembly of course follows the right to sit as a Senator, and the duty to so participate is equally clear.

The constituents of Senator Watson had a right to his presence and services, and his voluntary absence would have been a dereliction of duty to them and the State.

Ex-Senator Higgins said:

The gentlemen who have been supporting me made their best endeavors to secure the election of a Senator, and it is a matter of profound regret that four members were bound to do what they could to create a vacancy. It is now a question of interpretation of the State Constitution whether or not Col. Dupont is elected Senator.

It is my opinon that he is elected. Col. Dupont was not consulted, and has not been seen during the contest. Late on Thursday night the members who had been voting for me suggested Col. Dupont, and I gave the suggestion my approval, but, not taking upon myself the responsibility or the direction of the movement. The members were told on Wednesday morning that my vote for me as matters stood, but to make a genuine effort to elect Col. Dupont, which was done, as the vote shows, and the contest would have ended on that line if Gov. Watson had not asserted his double function, and there would have been no question of the election of a Senator, which his present election does raise.

When Col. Dupont has been advised of the situation, he will probably present his claims to the Senate, where they will be considered. I have no knowledge of a Govern

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HENRY B. FULLER'S STORY.

WITH THE PROCESSION. A Novel. By Henry B. Fuller. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

What Mr. Henry B. Fuller is doing is to plow a broader social field than has been hitherto attempted. His is not a mere surface skimming. He turns up the subsoil, and not that of a limited section of this country. Mr. Fuller has wonderful gracefulness of touch, and, combined with tact, the gift of making high comedy. Without these qualities, and a delicate art conception, how could such a story as this of American social conditions have been produced?

That wonderful assimilative power which we possess is a main factor in our social advance, and most thoroughly does Mr. Fuller appreciate that. Unconsciously, we Americans train for change of condition other than physical almost from the cradle. There must be few men or women in this big country of ours who would hesitate as to their competency to fill any station of life. This does not arise from any false estimate of capabilities, but from the inborn idea of equality; and let us be thankful for that power of assertion. Everything is within the grasp of anybody, and that condition exists nowhere else.

You may read "With the Procession" with intense interest until the last page, but then comes pondering. David Marshall and his surroundings are drawn with minutest details. Balzac could not have constructed Caesar Birotteau more carefully. Marshall is of the great concern of Marshall & Belden, and Belden is a rascally upstart. David has four children. Jenny is apparently doomed to live unmarried, but with clever finesse Mr. Fuller furbishes up an old maid and gives her freshness and virginal sweetness. Rosamond is a hard, spoiled child—eager for some station in life higher than that of the daughter of a father who sells soap. Roger, the eldest son, is a lawyer—a fair man. With a certain grimness, he has great business capabilities. He knows that it may take years of saving to get rich in groceries, but that in real estate a fortune may be acquired in a few years.

It is around Richard T. Marshall that much of the interest centres. He drops the Richard and is known as Truesdale. He has lived abroad for some years, and has become utterly worthless. He may have no distinctive vice, but he has picked up every idle habit acquirable in all the European capitals. He may sing well, and compose his own little romances. He can paint, write a skit, knows how to dress, how to talk, is handsome, is nonchalant, intensely selfish, and without a single solid or useful quality.

Mr. Fuller's Mrs. Bates is a positive creation. She stands out as a representative of the capabilities of the great American woman. At the beginning of her husband's career, Sue Bates washed his shirts, ironed his sparse collars, and she is not afraid to tell of her skill. She is too well up in the ways of the world to blurt out her wash-tub qualifications, but she never was ashamed of them. She is the example of absolute strength of will, for she can be as perfect a grand lady as a Duchesse de Langelais. Adroit! Of course she is, but never stoops to intrigue. She deserves the high distinction in which she is held by all those she admits to her intimacy.

Long, long before, when she was a poor girl, David Marshall had been kind to her, and she had ever remembered his honest, simple ways, but she had lost sight of him. She gets to know David again, through Jenny, who calls on her for some small charity. Sue Bates gives the impetus to the Marshall family.

Quick are Mr. Fuller's criticisms on art, music, books, social conditions. Some only will see the flash of them, and not be conscious how strong is the lightning stroke. Sooner than we could have thought possible, a man has come to write the human comedy of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century, and we venture to assert that the particular impress of this man's hand is likely to be a permanent one in American literature. Yet many a long year may pass before Mr. Fuller is thoroughly understood or appreciated. He will, however, be listened to, because he has no fad.

GEN. WALKER'S HISTORY

THE MAKING OF THE NATION, 1783-1817. By Francis A. Walker, Ph. D., LL. D. With maps and appendices. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This is an admirable book, and one for which there was ample room. Gen. Walker's book must commend itself to the general reader, as well as to the student of history, because of the interesting period in the Nation's life that he has selected to write of, and the manner in which he has written.

His style is most pleasing, and his work awakens a desire to pursue the subject much further than he has seen fit to go. He not only educates, but also inspires research, and thus enlarges his field of usefulness.

The Nation as now existing was not thought of by those who, as colonists, resisted what they rightfully regarded as unconstitutional and oppressive taxation, revolted, succeeded, and formed a Continental Congress. Their first idea went no further than the formation of a confederation that was simply a compact for mutual protection by the States, while each was to retain its autonomy.

The War of the Revolution having been successfully prosecuted, a reaction set in toward separate Statehood that was almost fatal to the formation of a union. That the idea of a great nation was not at first entertained is shown by the limited powers possessed. Government had no power of taxation; it had no adequate power of control of foreign commerce, nor had it the power of enforcing, by arrest and trial, the authority that had been delegated to it. "The confederation, as instituted, was not, even in form, a nation, but only a league of sovereign States. Its lack of revenue powers brought it to ruin almost at the start. The war debt was formidable, and there was no means of collecting it." The requisitions made upon the States were not honored, and, as Gen. Walker says: "During this period, 1783-87, after independence had been won, there was little for an American to be proud of, much to make him ashamed."

The necessities of the confederation were recognized by a few men of indomitable will and persistence of purpose, and out of the chaos of the confederation they formed the germ of the Nation. The Constitutional Convention of 1787, fortunately, was constituted of men who were capable of perceiving the necessities of the hour, and of adjusting them by process of compromise by which each State gave and received sufficient to bring the diverse minds to a common understanding upon which all could agree.

The most providential circumstance in connection with the making of the Nation was that at the outset there was no one who questioned the propriety of placing Washington at its head and continuing him there until the infant Government had grown sufficiently and obtained an abundance of strength to indicate the immense advantage that it was ever to be to the people of the various States.

As he was practically free from factional feeling, and respected by all, he was able to quiet the most vehement advocates of the Federalist and anti-Federalist policies, and, by recognizing the best elements in each, bring about a happy result without producing an extreme friction that might have resulted in a disruption of the whole.

How necessary was such a man at such a time? He was probably the only one who could have taken the middle course that brought the great States of Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, and South Carolina, each of which had formerly existed as separate communities, with laws, social institutions, and a consciousness of definite statehood, into harmony with the smaller States, to which each had to concede much, even while it grudged every grant of new power to the Government with hesitation, jealousy, and suspicion regarding the motives and actions of its allies. When he passed it on to his successors it was a Government in more than name, with powers to carry out its purposes far in excess of those that had been delegated to it at its inception.

From 1783 to 1817 might be termed the romantic period in the Nation's life, and Gen. Walker's description of its perils and successes, free from the discouraging, petty details that one has to labor with to remember in reading most histories, yet complete in all that is necessary to give a conclusive and thorough knowledge of what our forefathers performed to produce that which has grown to such vast proportions, retains the reader's interest until, when the end of the volume is reached, he lays it down with a regret that its author had not continued it for at least two or three decades more. We must say in conclusion, as we said at the beginning, this is an admirable book.

BULLETIN
OF
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Henry Arthur Jones is an able and clever English playwright. He has written many plays of varying degrees of literary merit, never reaching a very high plane in that particular. He has wit, industry, dramatic aptitude, and a large knowledge of stagecraft. He has also the spirit of the controversialist and the genius of the successful advertiser. He is probably not as important as he seems to think, but he is nevertheless a man of mark.

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Mr. Jones has chosen, however, to produce a book of didactics, which the great public will neglect altogether, and which will be gathered, volume by volume, into the libraries of theatrical collectors and speedily forgotten. It is a pity, but it is true. These essays and lectures were written and delivered between the years 1883 and 1894. Mr. Jones says that no one is more firmly convinced than he is "of the stupendous uselessness and impertinence of all preaching and criticism that does not fall in with the growing tendencies of thought around it."

Yet he has preached and criticised vigorously, with this result. When he began, he says, "it seemed almost hopeless to look for any such change in the public taste as would allow the sincere treatment and representation of life upon our stage, or the success of any play that was not frankly theatrical, superficial, and addressed to a cockney crowd seeking amusement on the lowest and easiest terms." The author of "The Masqueraders" and "The Dancing Girl" clearly believes that his influence has been a potent factor in bringing about a much more hopeful and wholesome condition in English dramatic art.

He believes that a distinction is now recognized between the art of the drama and popular amusement, though he wisely holds that "the theatre exists for the one end of giving pleasure, that it can instruct and educate only as the other fine arts do; that is, incidentally and indirectly, never with any set purpose." "Largeness and breadth of view" he sees in modern plays. But he is no pessimist, realist, or Ibsenite. "The modern dramatic criticism which has asserted realistic principles" has been useful in the cause of reform only on the destructive side.

These opinions of Mr. Jones are derived from his preface. There are ten essays in the volume, reprinted from various reviews and magazines; five lectures and addresses, and the prefaces to "Saints and Sinners" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan," besides the "fragments and extracts."

LITERARY NOTES

—The Messrs. Appleton promise to issue this month "The Memoirs of Gen. Count de Ségur," who was an aide de camp to Napoleon. Among the subjects with which the book deals are Hohenlinden, missions to Denmark and Spain, the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, preparations for the invasion of England, Austerlitz, Ulm, Jena, Berlin, Spain, and the intrigues of Fouché and Bernadotte.

—Mr. Escott, the English writer, has prepared a biography of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, which is about ready for publication. He has had assistance from several of the statesman's friends, including Lord Dufferin, Sir H. Wolff, and Lord Reay.

—Rand, McNally & Co. announce that they will publish, within a few days, in their Globe Library, "A Freak in Finance; or, the Boy Teacher Taught," being a reply to "Coin's Financial School," by J. F. Cargill, illustrated by True Williams.

—Richard Harding Davis's "Princess Aline" will soon appear in an English edition, and arrangements have been made with the Harpers for translations into French and German.

—Harper & Brothers will publish this month a new work by E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo." It is called "The Judgment Books."

—Lady Gwendolen Cecil, daughter of Lord Salisbury, is said to be the author of "The Curse of Intellect," the volume just issued here by Roberts Brothers. The lady has heretofore written tales for Blackwood's, one of which was a ghost story.

—Alphonse Daudet is going to England some time this month, and is said to be in poor health.

—The sale of Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life" has reached a quarter of a million copies. Macmillan & Son will soon bring out the work in pocket volume form.

—The uniform edition of Rudyard Kipling's writings, just issued by Macmillan & Co., is complete, except for two volumes—"Many Inventions" and "The Jungle Books."

—Under date of May 20 last Mr. Gladstone has written as follows to the Rev. Frederick D. Greene in regard to his book, "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey": "I am glad to hear that your work is about to be published, as I believe it will materially assist in rousing public attention to the recent outrages in Armenia, which almost pass description, and have inflicted indelible disgrace on the Sultan of Turkey and on his officers and soldiers concerned in perpetrating, in denying, and in shielding them."

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready a new catalogue of rare and choice books relating to America—"an exceptionally fine collection," they say.

—Bangs & Co. will sell on May 16 and 17 "a selection of first editions of over 150 representative American authors, from the library of Charles A. Montgomery of Brooklyn." The catalogue contains 603 titles.

—At Sotherby's historical book and manuscript salesrooms in London will be sold on the 16th and 17th inst. the valuable stock of the firm trading for several years as Elkin Mathews and John Lane of the Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London. Among the effects offered will be the manuscript of Thomas Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree," the first book that bore his name, several autograph letters, and most of his books in first editions, as well as those of George Meredith, R. D. Blackmore, Andrew Lang, R. L. Stevenson, William Watson, John Davidson, Richard Le Gallienne, Francis Thompson, Alice Meynell, George Egerton, P. G. Hammerton, and W. E. Henley, besides interesting collections of early American and Colonial books, and some fine bindings. "Volumes in Folio," Le Gallienne's first book, was the earliest work issued from the Bodley Head, a copy of which, in large paper, is in the sale, and it is expected to realize a high price. But the chief question is, Will the manuscript of "Under the Greenwood Tree" come to America, and what will it realize? It is the first manuscript of Hardy's to come under the hammer.

—In Chambers's Journal, there is a gossippy article regarding more the business than the literary aspect of the novel. In England the average production is three in every twenty-four hours, and including reprints, some 200 more. When there is a novel that has marked life in it, Mudie, at one swoop, will take 3,000 copies. Mrs. Henry Wood, if popularity means merit, is the great author, for over 1,000,000 of her books have been bought. "The Yellow Aster" is in its fourteenth edition, and during five months, 50,000 copies of Hall Caine's "Manxman" were sold. But the old worthies of the past, in their own time, were in good demand, for Scott's "Antiquary" went off at the rate of 6,000 copies for the first week. But neither the publishers nor the public always know what is a good book at the start. For instance, five months elapsed before a few hundred of Barrie's "Auld Licht Idylls" were sold in England, but after that, most deservedly, the story was in eager demand. Then followed "A Window in Thrums," and the "Little Minister."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AT MARKET VALUE. A Novel. By Grant Allen. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

WHITEHALL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL NOTES. By W. J. Loftie. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

TENTING ON THE PLAINS; OR, GEN. CUSTER IN KANSAS AND TEXAS. By Elizabeth B. Custer. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE MASTER. A Novel. By I. Zangwill. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

M. TULLI CICERONIS DE ORATORE, Liber Primus. Edited on the Basis of Sorof's Second Edition. By W. B. Owen, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. A History of National Legislations and Political Events, 1774-1895. By Joseph West Moore. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA. By Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D. With map. 12mo. New-York; James Pott & Co. $2.50.

JOHN DALTON AND THE RISE OF MODERN CHEMISTRY. By Sir Henry E. Roscoe. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Company. $1.25.

SOCIAL DAMNATION. By One of the Damned. 12mo. New-York: Lovell Brothers Company. 50 cents.

THE ESTRANGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM CHRISTIANITY. By President J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL.D. From the French. 18mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

BURKE'S SPEECH ON CONCILIATION WITH THE COLONIES. March 22, 1775. Edited by L. du Pont Syle. 18mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.

CASH VS. COIN. An Answer to "Coin's Financial School." By Edward Wisner. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

MACAULAY'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. Edited by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 18mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 25 cents.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER ON THE LAND QUESTION. A Correction of Current Misconceptions of His Views. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

MERRILL'S VERTICAL PENMANSHIP. Standard Series. Six parts. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

HEART OF THE WORLD. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

COLONEL NORTON. A Novel. By Florence Montgomery. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE MAJOR'S FAVORITE. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 18mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

THE TIME MACHINE. An Invention by H. S. Wells. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

RAPHAEL'S SISTINE MADONNA. By J. T. Mombert, D. D. Edition de Luxe. Large 8vo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY OF THE EMPIRE STATE, for the Use of Schools. With maps, &c. By C. W. Bardeen. 8vo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 75 cents.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW, BEFORE THE TIME OF EDWARD I. By Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland. 8vo. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

GENERAL SHERIDAN. By Gen. Henry E. Davies. Great Commanders Series. With portrait and maps. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

DISTAFF AND SPINDLE. Sonnets. By Mary Ashley Townsend. Small 4to. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE FEMALE OFFENDER. By Prof. Caesar Lambroso and William Ferrero. With an introduction by W. Douglas Morrison. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

FIDELIS. A Novel. By Ada Cambridge. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A BLAMELESS WOMAN. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. New-York: The International News Company.

THE WISH. A Novel. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Lily Henkel. With a biographical introduction by Elizabeth Lee. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BOAT SAILING IN FAIR WEATHER AND FOUL. By Capt. A. J. Kenealy. 18mo. Illustrated. New-York: Outing Publishing Company.

SANT' ILARIO. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

WHAT IS MONEY? A Discussion of the Silver Question. By Rozel Weissinger. 18mo. Louisville: The Courier Journal Job Printing Company. 25 cents.

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MAGISTRATES BILL A LAW

It Receives the Approval of Gov. Morton.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE

It Legislates All the Present Justices Out of Office at the End of June—The New Courts and Officers.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman Lawson's New-York City Police Magistrates' bill which legislates the New-York City Police Justices out of office. It was received this morning from Mayor Strong, who had given it his approval.

The bill provides that from after midnight of June 30, 1895, the office of Police Justice in the City of New-York is abolished, and all power, authority, duties and jurisdiction then vested in the Police Justices in the city and in the courts held by them, including the Court of Special Sessions, and in the Board of Police Justices, and in the Clerks, Deputy Clerks, Police Clerks, and Police Clerks' Assistants, and in all other officers or employes of said Justices or courts, or of the Board of Police Justices, shall cease and determine.

There shall be after midnight June 30 nine City Magistrates in the City of New-York with the powers and jurisdiction now possessed by the Police Justices; and on or before June 20, 1895, the Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint nine City Magistrates, whose terms shall commence on the 1st day of July in that year.

The terms of office of three each of the City Magistrates so appointed shall expire on July 1, 1896, 1902, and 1906, respectively. Their successors shall hold office for ten years. The salary of each of the City Magistrates so appointed shall be $7,000 a year.

The Police Magistrates shall constitute the Board of City Magistrates and may appoint court employes, including a Secretary and six Police Clerks. The latter shall receive $2,500 salary and shall hold no other office.

A City Magistrate shall be in constant attendance in each of the City Magistrates' courts between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on every day except Sundays and holidays.

The Mayor of the City of New-York shall on or before June 20, 1895, appoint five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions for the City and County of New-York, provided for by this act, who shall hold office for the terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years, respectively, from the 1st day of July, 1895. Their successors shall serve for the term of ten years. The salary of each of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions shall be $9,000 a year.

The Court of Special Sessions of the City and County of New-York shall on and after July 1, 1895, be composed of and must be held by three of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions appointed pursuant to this act. And any order, determination, or judgment of two of the said Justices shall be the order, determination, or judgment of the said. The said court shall sit in every month in the year.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions shall appoint a clerk and a deputy clerk for a term of five years. The former to receive an annual salary of $4,000.

The law provides that all appointees shall be residents of New-York City.

WILL MAKE HIS OWN CHOICE.

What the Mayor Says of Selecting Magistrates and Justices.

When a story was shown to Mayor Strong yesterday to the effect that a committee of the Bar Association, made up of Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach and ex-Judge Ernest Hall, had been chosen at his suggestion to select men for appointment as city magistrates and justices of the Court of Special Sessions under the new law, he said:

"This is the first I have heard of it. No such committee has been selected, nor have I had any idea whatever of asking for the appointment of such a committee. I have not even asked any of these gentlemen as yet for their opinion on the merits of the candidates."

The Mayor was emphatic in his denial. He said that while he would undoubtedly consult with various prominent lawyers as to the merits of certain of the candidates for appointment, he would make the selections himself and would not ask a committee to make the recommendations. It is said that the Mayor has already made up his mind as to certain applicants, but that he will not fully determine to appoint them until he has ascertained their standing at the bar.

MAY ADJOURN THURSDAY.

Senator Robertson Prevents the Adoption of the Resolution.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Assembly this morning passed a concurrent resolution fixing the time for final adjournment at 1 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

When the resolution reached the Senate it was sent to the Committee on Finance. Before this action was taken there was a roll call, and the vote divided on party lines.

Senator Cantor declared in a sarcastic vein that he was surprised that the Republican Senators were not willing to grant this favor to the people.

"They have been waiting for it from one end of the State to the other," he said, "and if the resolution passes, booming cannon will herald the good tidings to a truly thankful people."

The Republicans, however, were not ready to commit themselves on the question. They voted to send the resolution to committee, all but Senator Robertson. He would not vote. Since he bolted the caucus, his associates have been killing so many of his bills and refusing to advance those they did not kill as they came up, that he took the occasion to indulge in a little retaliation on his own account. The vote was a tie, and President Saxton gave the deciding vote.

MR. BURNS WAS INDIGNANT.

Felt that Injustice Had Been Done Him by a Publication.

ALBANY, May 10.—In the House Mr. Burns of Westchester rose to a question of privilege, and denied the article in a New-York paper which accused him of introducing a codification of the tax laws which was an unreasonable and bad bill. The measure had, Mr. Burns said, come from the Revision Committee, and he was not personally interested in it.

Mr. Robbins denounced the bill and said at a later day he would show up some of its points. He said he understood that Gov. Flower's Statutory Revision Commission was responsible for it "in part." Speaker Fish also spoke against the bill. Mr. Ainsworth said that, in his judgment, "there was no steal in the bill."

These bills passed:

Mr. Foley's, prohibiting any one serving in a private capacity to a Civil Service Commissioner from appointment to a position in the gift of the commission. Mr. Foley said the bill was aimed at Commissioner E. L. Godkin of New-York City.

Senator Robertson's, extending the corporate existence of the Trustees of the Firemen' Benevolent Fund of New-York City.

Mr. Foley's motion that the Cities Committee be discharged from further consideration of the resolution to extend the time in which the Syracuse investigating committee may report was laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 12.

Speaker Fish named the following as a special committee to sit during the Summer and investigate the alleged stealing of timber from State lands: Messrs. Conkling, Sanger, Eldridge, Husted, and Ten Eyck.

Mr. Ainsworth introduced the Supplemental Supply bill, which appropriates $305,533 in addition to the original bill, which appropriates $1,409,000.

The House, at 12:15 o'clock, adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday night.

WOULD LEAVE TRUCKS IN STREETS

The Senate Passes the Sullivan Bill—Other Measures Passed.

ALBANY, May 10.—A bunch of violets adorned Mr. Lexow's desk when the Senate met to-day, and some mischievous Senator slipped a card into this, bearing the words: "For the defeat of the Greater New-York bill."

The time of the special State departments investigating committee was extended to May 15, and that of the bribery investigating committee to the end of the session.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Raines's providing for uniform fees for Sheriffs in the several counties of the State.

Senator Coggeshall's, providing that Election Inspectors shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Chairmen of the political committees.

The following bills were passed:

Assemblyman Niles's, transferring the Bureau of the Public Administrator in New-York from the Law Department and making it an independent bureau.

Senator Sullivan's allowing trucks to stand in New-York City streets.

Mr. Percy's relative to removals in the New-York City Street-Cleaning Department.

Mr. Reinhard's, establishing a general session law library in New-York City.

Senator Mullin's for raising $4,000,000 for the State care of the insane for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon's, amending the charter of the New-York Building and Improvement Company.

Senator Kilburn's, regulating fishing for black and Oswego bass.

Senator Donaldson's bill, requiring the State Gas Meter Inspector to have a New-York City office, was beaten.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Raines Blanket Ballot bill was agreed to, and the bill ordered reprinted.

Senator Higgins introduced a bill creating a commission to recommend changes in methods of legislation.

The Governor nominated Horton M. Babcock of Binghamton to be a manager of the Binghamton State Hospital. It was confirmed.

At 1:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 8:30 P. M. Monday.

To Reform Legislative Procedure.

ALBANY, May 10.—In the House, Mr. Singer of Oneida introduced a bill providing that the Governor shall appoint five persons, (who shall serve without compensation,) to constitute a commission to investigate in relation to the organization and government of the Legislature, the introduction and progression of bills, and generally in relation to legislative business and methods; and shall report to the Governor on or before Dec. 1, 1895, any changes it may deem desirable.

Arrivals on the Augusta Victoria.

Among the passengers on the steamship Augusta Victoria, that arrived from Hamburg and Southampton last night were Noah Brooks and Charles S. Hazeltine, United States Consul at Milan, and family.

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Dublin.....The Shelbourne Hotel.
Liverpool.....The Compton Hotel.
Do.....The Exchange Station Hotel.
Lincoln.....The Great Northern Hotel.
Richmond-on-Thames..Metcalfe's Hydro.
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Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—the Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The New Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St.—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—King of Peru. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Il Trovatore. Matinée—Carmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs. Matinée, 2:15.
KOSTER & BIALS, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Cat Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	76	55	6 P. M.	80	57
6 A. M.	72	56	9 P. M.	75	54
9 A. M.	77	61	11 P. M.	74	53
12 M.	82	65	12 P. M.	73	52
4 P. M.	81	60			

Average temperature yesterday.....77
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 58
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. STRONG'S "REPUBLICANISM."

When Mayor Strong had finished his little speech yesterday announcing to the Police Commissioners his praiseworthy decision to reject the Ainsworth Police bill, he added: "One of the gentlemen here to-day has referred to the Bi-Partisan Police bill. Well, I approved the Bi-Partisan Police bill because I believe it is non-partisan. I am a Republican, but when I discharge my duty as Mayor to the City of New-York I have no Republicanism in me, and I don't want you gentlemen to have any in you."

It is unfortunate that the Mayor should differ so very broadly as to the motive and effect of his action on the Lexow bill with gentlemen of his own party who may be called experts in partisan Republicanism. Mr. Edward Lauterbach, for instance, says of the Mayor's course: "I am delighted, for he has done a signal service for the Republican Party. His action shows that Mayor Strong has good sound Republicanism in him, and moreover, he has the backbone to stand by his party."

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss told the Union League Club that "the Mayor had cemented the Republican Party and prevented an irreparable disruption, and for that he was entitled to the thanks of the club, which was, after all, a Republican club and zealous in the Republican cause."

Mr. Speaker Fish came down out of the Speaker's chair in the Assembly and said to the Republican majority: "This is a day when this House should be very gracious to Mayor Strong—a day when the Republicans should pay something of the debt they owe to him. He has gone a long way by his action on the Bi-Partisan Police bill toward cementing and strengthening the party in the State and preventing the schism which was threatening the party."

Here we have the direct, concurrent testimony of three of the leading politicians of the Republican Party from this end of the State, which is to be added to that of Senators Lexow and O'Connor, that the Mayor's action was of the greatest advantage to the Republican Party. Not one of the reform leaders who supported Mr. Strong for Mayor has been found, or could be found, to say that that action has helped reform, or to deny that it has injured it. The latter are right. The former are mistaken, for the bipartisan police message of Mayor Strong has done more to turn over the City of New-York to the Democratic Party than anything that has happened since the election of last Fall. But that does not change the intention of the message.

A DANGEROUS ASSUMPTION.

Mr. Attorney General Olney is no doubt an accomplished lawyer and a trained and capable advocate, but as a representative of the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, under an implied obligation not merely to win his case, but to state with great care and accuracy such general principles of Constitutional interpretation as he may be called on to advance, he leaves something to be desired. During his recent argument on the income tax law, Mr. Olney had occasion to point out what he considered would be the unfortunate consequences to the Government of being forced to levy certain taxes by the rule of apportionment. That was hardly a proper argument in any case, the duty of the court being to interpret the law as it is found by them, disregarding the consequences. Mr. Olney, however, pressed the consequences with great emphasis upon the court. He urged that the taxing power of the Government was "cut up by the roots" by the doctrine of the need of apportionment, "as to a very large share of the wealth of the country, as to all income, and as to the great mass of all personal property." He added:

"Such a result, if it must be, will, I firmly believe, when fully comprehended by the American people, be universally deprecated as a great public calamity. They have come to take pride in the United States as the representative of an indivisible nationality, as a political sovereign equal in authority to any other on the face of the globe, adequate to all emergencies, foreign or domestic, and having at its command for offense and defense and for all Governmental purposes all the resources of the Nation. It will be an unwelcome awakening for them to discover that this thing of their faith and their pride is but a maimed and crippled creation after all, invested with but a fraction of the most important of governmental powers, and weakest exactly where its strength should be the greatest."

When the Constitution of the United States was framed, when the provisions which Mr. Olney is arguing were inserted in that instrument, and in the period succeeding the adoption of the Constitution, while its authors were still living and actively engaged in the public affairs of the young Republic, such language as Mr. Olney uses was not used. It would not have been listened to. The mere claim by the framers of the Federal Government that they had created "a political sovereign equal in authority to any other on the face of the globe," if made before the Constitution was submitted to the various States, would have been enough to insure its rejection. It pleases Mr. Olney to argue that if the court shall decide that a tax on incomes is one that comes within the broad provision of the first clause of the eighth section of the Constitution—"all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"—the Government of the United States is but "a maimed and crippled creation." But if to limit the powers of the Government be to "maim and cripple" it, that was done by the First Congress at its first session, with the approval of the several States. Then was adopted that famous amendment—the tenth—which declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

It is not merely a question of minute and technical reasoning that is here involved. It is a very broad question that affects the entire system of our Government. The Constitution did not create a "political sovereign equal in authority to any other on the face of the globe." The framers of the Constitution did not intend to create any such sovereignty. They proposed to the States to delegate certain powers to the Federal Government, and the States accepted the proposition. They provided that if at any time these powers should be found inadequate to the work which it was the wish of the people that the Federal Government should do, they might be increased by the same process that was used in delegating the original powers—but in no other way. This is a fundamental proposition as to our Government. It should never be lost sight of. The Attorney General—of all men—should be the last to ignore it or contradict it, and he has done both.

THE RACES AT MORRIS PARK.

It is a pity that the new racing laws should have been delayed so long, and the Governor's necessary inquisitions have taken so much time, that the preparations for the meeting at Morris Park, which begins to-day, could not be made with the security that a positive settlement of the question would have given. It is a pity, because there is no denying that racing without legalized betting, and racing that can derive none of its expenses from the sale of betting privileges, is an experiment. It is very desirable indeed, in the interest of the breeders and owners of thoroughbreds, and also in the interest of law and order and good morals, that this experiment should be tried under the most favorable possible auspices and that it should be successful.

It is perhaps unprecedented that anybody should be urged to go to a horse race as a matter of duty. But really, considering that the existence of reputable and cleanly horse racing in this State seems to be at stake in the result of the season of 1895, it is hardly extravagant to inculcate attendance upon that ground. It may be more effectual, however, to urge people to go upon the ground that they are fairly sure of a good day's sport. With the improvements that have been made in it, Morris Park has become quite as attractive a resort as Jerome Park was in its high and palmy days. With the improvements that have been made in suburban communication, it is immeasurably quicker and pleasanter to reach for those who trust to public conveyance, and take the superseding trolley to witness the expiring struggles of the obsolescent horse, before the trolley and the bicycle relegate him to the museums with the mastodon and the dodo. For those who still fondly cling to him as a means of conveyance, the drive to Morris Park and back again is still delightful, after Mott Haven is once cleared. And the programme promises and the character of the management guarantees an excellent afternoon's sport.

"ADDICKS OR NOBODY."

When the Delaware Legislature assembled, Addicks the gas man announced that he owned it, and that he meant it to make him Senator. When it appeared that he was too nauseous a dose for some of the managers of the Republican Party who had been willing enough to take his money, he moderated his prediction to "Addicks or nobody."

This was fulfilled, for it is nobody. It appears that the certificate of election which the Speaker of the House has bestowed upon Mr. H. A. Dupont is merely a complimentary form of words, and that Delaware will go unrepresented in the Senate for two years to come. That is the net result of Addicks's efforts, and an immeasurably better result than the alternative of Addicks, who is so much worse than nobody that his sitting in the Senate would serve to hold up Delaware to odium. The result is exemplary for Addicks. It is said that to secure the election of nobody has cost him $150,000. He is not likely to embark in a similar enterprise again.

American politics, in an old community like Delaware, never sank quite so low before as in the appearance of this vulgar "hustler" pretending to have a mortgage on the Legislature, and proceeding publicly to foreclose it. It is well for Delaware that the foreclosure has been interrupted. After voting his hired men for months, Addicks has found that buying legislators was not a dividend-paying investment, and that he could not enjoy the beneficial use of his own property. His hired men must feel very cheap at having exhibited themselves for all this time as his chattels, and for having exhibited themselves in vain. But they deserve every humiliation that can befall them, and Delaware is spared a more shameful blot than has ever disgraced her name.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE GRAY BILL.

The Governor's approval of the new racing bills, when once investigation had determined that they were consistent and practicable, seemed to be quite a foregone conclusion. It would have been a grievous surprise if he had failed to sign them. One sentence, indeed, of the memorandum that accompanies his signature is calculated to excite surprise among those who have followed the legislative progress of the bills. "I am not unmindful," the Governor says, "of the objections that have been made to these bills by eminent citizens interested in maintaining good morals and good order." Now, undoubtedly there are citizens who object to horse racing per se, upon the ground that, if it be not a sin, it is a snare and an unsanctified amusement. They would object to the authorization of horse races upon which it was quite certain that nobody would bet a dollar, and of course it is no more practicable absolutely to prevent betting on horse races than absolutely to prevent betting on elections.

It seems, however, that the objections to horse racing per se may safely be disregarded as inspired by a fanatical and meddlesome spirit, which induces the victims of it to try to prevent other people from indulging in what has no attraction for themselves. As a matter of fact, though, this kind of opposition has been conspicuous by its absence from the legislative history of these bills. The active opposition came from people who desired to have disreputable racing, who feared that they could not obtain it under the new racing bills, and who were determined that if they could not have disreputable racing nobody else should have reputable racing. The passive opposition came from legislators who were waiting to have their interest in the measure stimulated and who waited in vain. No legislative body ever presented a more disgusting spectacle than the Senate of this State when its members abstained from voting on the Gray bill because no man had hired them, and voted for it the next day because it had become plain to them that no man would hire them.

The opposition of the supporters of disreputable racing was intelligent and intelligible. Their fears have been fully justified by the Governor's appointments of Racing Commissioners. Messrs. Belmont, Sanford, and Morgan are not only racing men, but citizens of so high character and standing as to make it perfectly certain that they will make the new laws the terror to evildoers that they were meant to be.

DID HE SAY THAT?

Rear Admiral Meade cannot too promptly or unequivocally repudiate the language attributed to him in yesterday's Tribune in a report of a conversation about the causes for his retirement. He is quoted as saying, in answer to the question "What were the causes in detail?":

"I am an American and a Union man. Those are two things that this Administration cannot stand."

The Admiral is not yet out of the navy; he will still be amenable to Naval Regulations after he has been put on the retired list, and he must be aware that language like that quoted as having been employed by him cannot be tolerated by any Administration from any officer of the navy or the army.

APRIL'S GOOD SHOWING.

The evidence of improved business conditions, which of late has been accumulating from various sources, finds its strongest corroboration in the returns of railway earnings for the full month of April. These returns, with very few exceptions, show handsome increases over the corresponding period of last year, and in some instances the high-water mark of monthly earnings has been reached. A steady improvement in earnings is noted in each succeeding week of last month.

The Illinois Central Railroad reports, for the entire month, gross earnings amounting to $1,448,960, which is not only an advance of $101,535 over the earnings in April, 1894, but is the largest amount earned in any one month of the road's history. The New-York Central, although affected more or less by the low competitive rates on east-bound freights, is able to report an increase of $177,443 over its earnings in April of last year. The Northern Pacific, too, has made an extraordinary advance in its earning power within the month. For the fourth week alone it reports an increase of $76,703, and for the entire month an increase of $237,288.

One of the most prosperous roads in the Southwest thus far this year is the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Its earnings for the last week of April showed an increase of $38,000, and for the month an increase of $119,452. The Big Four system reports increased earnings for the fourth week at $37,210, and for the month, $100,797. Other roads which report increased earnings for April are: The Louisville and Nashville, $37,710; the Southern Railway Company, $10,213; the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $34,267; the Lake Erie and Western, $41,336; the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, $21,502; the Norfolk and Western, $65,081; the Ohio Southern, $8,334; the St. Paul and Duluth, $10,215; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $22,549; the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, $5,348; the Iowa Central, $6,821; the Kanawha and Michigan, $4,766; the Chicago and West Michigan, $18,715; the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $9,100; the Evansville and Terre Haute, $9,897, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, $12,587.

The movement of merchandise and mechanical and agricultural implements is mostly to the West and South, and its volume is increasing constantly. Local freight traffic throughout the country is indicative of a fair increase in trade in almost every section of the country. The passenger traffic in the East is increasing, and some of the trunk lines are contemplating the acquisition of additional rolling stock to accommodate their Spring and Summer business. Passenger rates on east-bound traffic, it is said, have not been maintained so strictly in twenty years as now.

AN ARTISTIC RETROSPECT.

With the termination of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society next week an art season of much activity and no little importance is brought to a close. Not for some years has New-York had so many opportunities to see pictures under such favorable conditions.

From Puvis de Chavannes, the greatest of living decorative painters, to George Inness, the master landscapist of the latter half of the century, there have been seen remarkable collections of work of all schools and methods, bewildering in their variety and surprising in their multitude. Beginning with the Fall Academy in December last, exhibitions have followed close one on the other. The Water-Color Club, the Water-Color Society, and, for the first time, the Dutch Society of Water-Color Painters, with the famous Joseph Israels for its President, have, among the workers in this medium, been in evidence. The Architectural League, with its unique and attractive show, not only of plans for various buildings, but of sculpture and decorative designs, was of unusual interest. The Society of American Artists, the Spring Academy, and, far and away the most important of all, the National Sculpture Society, complete the list of regular exhibitions. There were cabled from abroad detailed accounts of the Paris Salon and the Royal Academy. Of the latter, The Times was enabled to give a long and unusually interesting critical review, accompanied with illustrations of the principal works.

Clubs have added much during the past season to stimulating an art interest in this city. Principal among these, the Union League has been perhaps the most enterprising, though the Lotos has taken an honorable place. Carefully arranged shows at the former have comprised early American work, dating as far back as the early seventies, with such names as Smybert, West, Allston, Peale, and Stuart in the catalogue. These men were followed by a group of painters born prior to 1830, with interesting work by Cole, Durand, Cafferty, Le Clear, Baker, Church, Page, and Leutze among the dead, and Johnson, Wood, Huntington, Fail, Bristol, Cropsey, and Whittredge among the living. Later on this club gave exhibitions of bas-reliefs, Japanese prints, and the modern very up-to-date fin de siècle posters. The committee of the Lotos, beginning with a group of distinctive recent American landscape work, went on successively to various epochs in French art of a highly educational nature, and wound up its year with a creditable show of paintings from the men within its own list of members. The Colonial, the Salmagundi, and the Cloister, the latter with its exquisite and extremely rare Japanese kakemonos, complete the club list.

The exhibitions and sales of pictures by the late George Inness were events of quite national importance. Twenty pictures belonging to one collector and 240 from the artist's estate realized under the hammer $140,000, a quite remarkable showing. The unusual honors paid to John La Farge by the Directors of the National Society of the Fine Arts of France in inviting him to make a special display of his work at the New Salon was an event of much significance, and the exhibition here prior to its shipment abroad attracted many people and only favorable comment. Decorations for the new Public Library of Boston by Edwin A. Abbey came almost as a revelation to New-Yorkers. Large, powerful canvases, intellectual compositions, full of great research, all worked out with much technical skill and elaboration, from a man chiefly famous for his dexterous, dainty, small pen-and-ink illustrations, produced an agreeable shock. Other Americans seen in personal groups were W. T. Smedley, Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Theodore Wores, Leonard Ochtman, Marcus Simons, and Mary Cassatt.

Opportunity for the study of the French impressionists was offered in the exhibitions of the works of Manet, Monet, and Raffaëlli. Their unusual mannerisms, curious technique, and peculiar treatment of nature were rather startling to the average visitor, the more particularly when seen en masse. That some who came to laugh remained to pray was evident later on at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, where a mild cyclone of impressionism seemed to have struck many of the contributors. Religious art was represented twice for charity, one of the collections being entirely of the pictures of Madonnas. The sale of old masters belonging to Louis Ehrich was the occasion of some controversy as to authenticity, while at the auction of the pictures of the American Art Association the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a bidder offering $50,000 for a Van Dyck.

A mild craze for the earlier English painters, manifesting itself early in the season, has gradually increased. Reynolds, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Richard Wilson, Kneller, and others of the school have enjoyed great popularity and have found their way into many collections and proved profitable investments for the dealers. With all this activity, it is lamentable to add that the average American painter has not been particularly prosperous this past year. While buyers in plenty have been found for foreign works of great importance and high price, canvases by our own men have been more or less a drug on the market; at auction their works have sold for a mere song, in the exhibitions the greatest apathy has prevailed, and private commissions have been few and far between, so that many of the best artists have been obliged to teach in order to meet their expenses. The outlook is far from encouraging.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The weekly output of the iron furnaces in blast was increased from 62,517 tons on June 1, 1894, to 168,762 tons on Dec. 1. Since the middle of February it has been in the neighborhood of 157,000 tons, (156,979 on March 1, 158,132 on April 1, and 156,554 on May 1,) the report for the 1st of the current month showing a slight decline, due chiefly to labor disturbances. It should be noted, however, that the stock of pig iron fell off in the month of April from 793,489 tons to 768,245 tons, a change which may be compared with an increase of 6,000 tons during the month of March.

Our dispatches have shown that shipments from the Southern iron district exceed the current output there, in spite of recent advances of price. One of the Southern companies sold 100 tons on the 4th inst. for delivery at Liverpool, and another has undertaken to sell its iron in Spanish, Italian, and other Continental markets. It will send agents to these markets with sample shipments. This is an experiment of considerable importance.

There are innumerable interesting things to see in Japan, and Recorder Goff will undoubtedly have a good time there, but we give him solemn warning that however carefully he may explore the Mikado's realm, he will never find in it an old temple, or a new one either, for that matter, at a point two hundred miles from the coast. Japan is a big country, in some ways, but breadth is not one of them, and the Recorder, while there, will have to use all the topographical skill at his command to get even a hundred miles away from the sea.

A Kentucky man, who had shot to death another man and a woman, has just been set free by a Kentucky Judge. According to the legal code of all civilized communities the man who did the shooting is a murderer and the Judge who released him is a perjurer. The one took human life on provocation which, in his private judgment, seemed sufficient; the other upheld this right of private judgment though it was in plain conflict with laws he had sworn to enforce. By far the most lamentable feature in this series of events, however, is the condition of public sentiment that made them possible, that applauds instead of denouncing them, that rejoices in the substitution of passion for justice, that revives the methods and the measures of barbarism.

Is public opinion more effective in Brooklyn than in New-York? Over there, when a Judge becomes obnoxious to the people, he resigns and goes to Europe on a cattle steamer. Over here, such a person remains on the bench and decides cases in which his business partners are interested. The contrast is not pleasant—for New-Yorkers.

SPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

An Afternoon Devoted to Athletic Games—A Cornerstone Laying.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—The International Young Men's Christian Association delegates spent the afternoon in athletic sports. The pentathleon contest was won by F. H. Brigham, who made a total of 423. A. W. Carter was second, with a percentage of 402. H. A. Young was third, with a percentage of 399. The first two get gold medals, of which only two have before been awarded. The ten-mile bicycle road race was won by Bogardus of Chicopee Falls in 32:39. The basket ball game between Holyoke and Springfield was won by Springfield by a score of 8 to 4. The indoor gymnastic test was won by Otto of the Training School, with a percentage of 91.7. The new game of team ball was exhibited for the first time.

The cornerstone of the new Training School dormitory was laid this afternoon by F. B. Platt of Brooklyn, Chairman of the International Committee. Robert Weidensall made the address.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the First Congregational Church this evening to discuss the foreign missionary work which the association is taking up. The opening address was by the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board.

He was followed by Louis Hieb, missionary elect to Ceylon, who gave an account of the work on that island.

A collection for the missionary work was taken by Secretary Wishard, who prefaced it with some vigorous remarks. The closing address of the evening was by David McConaughy, who has recently returned from six years of work in the Madras mission.

DEATH OF DR. PAUL JENNICKE OF NEWARK

He Went to Bed Drunk and Died of Apoplexy.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Dr. Paul Jennicke, thirty years old, a well-known citizen of this city, and senior member of the firm of Jennicke, Uhlman & Co., manufacturers of ink at the corner of Avenue B and Wright Street, was found dead in a room of a house kept by Mrs. Grace Murtagh, at 14 Nevada Street, early this morning.

Jennicke went to Mrs. Murtagh's house at 10 o'clock last night. He was intoxicated. He went to bed, and soon afterward Mrs. Murtagh went to his room, where she found him breathing heavily. She paid no attention to this, thinking, as she puts it, that he was sleeping off a drunk. She went again to the room soon after midnight, and found him dead. Dr. Roden was called in, and said the man died from a stroke of apoplexy.

Jennicke had been in this country eight years. He was the son of a wealthy German family living in Hanover. His father, who is a millionaire, is the owner and editor of the Hannoveranischer Courier. The doctor was a graduate of Heidelberg University, having taken the degree of Ph. D. He was unmarried. He had no relatives in this country.

Japan and England Have All the Coal.

From The London Spectator.

Russia cannot fight alone just now. Her journalists are talking big, but as a matter of fact she has not 30,000 drilled men available in the far East, and could not, single-handed, resist a Japanese attack. Nor is Russia prepared to risk her fleet 10,000 miles from its supports, against the Japanese fleet, now strengthened by the Chinese captures. We exaggerate the strength of Russia in these regions. When the Siberian Railway is complete, she will have great potential strength by land; but before then the Japanese will have fortified themselves in Corea, doubled their fleet, and made Port Arthur an impregnable "place of arms." We are not satisfied, nor is Russia, that the alliance with China does not exist. As to help from France or Germany in such a struggle, both powers have to explain themselves to their people, and to form depots, of coal at least, which they have not got now. Japan and England have all the coal.

Prevention Better than Cure.

From Health-Culture.

In these days, when most medical men are on the still hunt for miraculous cures, specifics in one or other form, it is easy to lose sight of, at least to fail to give sufficient attention to, the matter of the cause or causes of disease and of the means of prevention, as well as of the really scientific, because so often simple, measures calculated so to help nature as to enable her to successfully perform a cure.

We all remember how the profession ransacked the entire earth for some medicament that should "cure" scurvy. No better illustration of what good old Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared to be shameful to the profession could be given than the various "treatments" for scurvy, till some thoughtful layman discovered the true cause of the disease to be lack of vegetable food. A rational supply of vegetables or fruit and fruit juices, and a diminished ration of salt meat sufficed to render all the arctics, navies, and camp dwellers of the world "immune!"

TRILBY SEEN AT THE BALL

FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT BY ART STUDENTS.

Du Maurier's Heroine Not Tempted by the Dance Music—Exhibition of Pictures—Awards Announced.

Trilby was there.

That was not strange, for that ubiquitous young woman never fails to appear at all gatherings of moment nowadays, and, of course, she could not be absent from a gay gathering of artists.

She was very much in evidence at the fancy-dress ball of the Art Students' League, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening.

The Laird, Baffy, and Little Billee were about. It was very evident that the Trilby of last night, who wore blonde ringlets and a silk gown, was a young edition of Du Maurier's heroine. The big bones were there, however. Standing 6 feet and 3 inches in her shoes, Trilby was so pleased with her generous proportions that even the music for the dance could not tempt her from her table, far from the gay throng, where she sat making sketches of herself.

No one ever knew before that Trilby could draw, and she must have been "under the influence," as one of the students said.

There were not so many fancy costumes at the league ball this year as usual, and the majority of the men were in the regulation evening dress.

There was a gallant soldier boy, however; a gallant of Colonial days, with a fair damsel of the same period; demure nuns, gay Spanish girls, a butterfly fairy, and a bewildering array of Pierrots and kings' jesters.

The women's dressing room witnessed many rapid transformation scenes, and the pretty art student, who vanished into its depths, her natural self, soon appeared again as—well, often no one knew just what; in fact, she did not always know herself. That was what she said when she was asked, and, as she looked pretty, no one cared.

The pretty Japanese girl had the hardest time. She was bound to be in character, and not a bit of "make-up" was to be found in the whole establishment, not even a piece of chalk. There must have been corks, but no one thought to look for them in the right place—the refreshment room—and Miss Yum Yum had to appear with her natural complexion, eyes, and eyebrows.

Among the pictures which covered the walls in the three rooms where the students danced were works by J. H. Twachtman, J. Carroll Beckwith, Douglas Volk, H. Siddons Mowbray, Kenyon Cox, George R. Barse, Jr., George de Forest Brush, William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Robert Reid, Irving R. Wiles, and Clifford Carleton.

There were four studies in sculpture by pupils of Saint Gaudens, but the artist did not exhibit. The pencil studies of the nude by Kenyon Cox for the decorations of the Congressional Library at Washington were among the most interesting parts of the exhibit.

The students showed a variety of studies in heads, still life, and drawings from casts and from life.

The excellent work of Melvin Nichols was rewarded by the first prize, $250, and free tuition for a year. The second prize, $50, was awarded to L. Parker, and the third prize, $25, to R. Weller. Miss A. Lauer and E. C. Taylor received honorable mention.

The prize winners did not all remain to enjoy the festive part of the league's annual entertainment, evidently enjoying more serious things.

On the Reception Committee were J. Evans, Chairman; F. S. Lamb, D. S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ball, Miss Steitheimer, and George W. Breck, President of the league.

Among those present were Louis C. Tiffany, R. W. Van Boskerck, Stanford White, H. Bolton Jones, Louis Prang, Charles S. Rhinehart, Charles L. Tiffany, B. West Clinedinst, Gilbert Gaul, Bruce Crane, Childe Hassam, J. Scott Hartley, Sanford Saltus, Miss Peddle, Mr. and Mrs. McAndrews, in the costume of Bohemians; Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and the following officers of the Board of Control: George W. Breck, President; Allen Tucker and Wilhelmina Walker, Vice Presidents; Caroline C. Peddle, Corresponding Secretary; Reinhardt Weller, Recording Secretary; Thomas W. Ball, Treasurer, and Blanche Denio Bright, Margaret Fernie, W. Victor Graff, Arthur E. Jameson, Catharine A. Janvier, and Alice Lynde Raymond.

Others present were Joseph Evans, Samuel P. Avery, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., Otto H. Bocher, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blashfield, Robert Blum, J. Wells Champney, Charleston T. Chapman, Charles T. Chichester, A. W. Drake, William E. Dodge, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge Julien T. Davies, Daniel C. French, J. Henry Harper, Albert Herter, R. M. Hunt, Eastman Johnson, C. Grant La Farge, Will H. Low, Henry Marquand, Stanley G. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Platt, George B. Post, and Willard L. Metcalf.

Trilby was J. Allen St. John.

DETAINED THE GERMAN OPERA SINGERS

Some Question Whether They Could Land Under the Contract Law.

All the men of the Ferency Opera Company, that is booked to begin a season of German opera at Terrace Garden, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, next Tuesday, were detained last evening at Hoboken, on the ground that they came under the prohibition of the contract labor law.

The opera company was engaged by Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre, and the entire company, consisting of more than sixty persons, arrived last evening on the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria.

The women of the company were allowed to come to New-York, but the men, twenty-eight in number, were detained in Hoboken.

They will be taken before the Commissioner of Immigration this morning to determine whether they can be allowed to sing in this country.

Gus Kahn, manager of the company, said last evening that Ferdinand Schuetic, one of the men detained at Hoboken last night, is an American citizen, who has lived in this country fully ten years.

THE MEMPHIS INTER-STATE DRILL

A Large Number of Famous Military Companies to be Present.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—The interstate drill and encampment will open to-morrow at Schofield, the name that has been given

LI HUNG CHANG'S TRIALS

Chinese Emperor's Resentment After the Invasion of Corea.

IMPERIAL DECREE OF HIS CENSURE

Official Reports Relative to the Loss of the Three-Eyed Peacock Feather and the Yellow Riding Jacket.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The facts relating to Li Hung Chang's decline, at the beginning of the war, in the Emperor's favor, have been made public by the State Department in its appendix to the volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1894.

Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation at Pekin, gave to the State Department the first information of the Viceroy's disgrace in a letter dated Sept. 18, 1894, to which he appended a copy of the decree about which the American newspapers have found so many interesting things to say. The decree follows:

A decree issued by his Majesty the Emperor, published in The Manuscript Gazette of Sept. 17, 1894.

The Japanese revoked the treaty existing between the two countries, and commenced hostilities, and forced their way into Corea. Entertaining a kindly feeling toward our vassal state, we therefore dispatched our forces to Corea to punish our foe.

Li Hung Chang, Minister Superintendent of Northern Trade, was appointed general director in the management of our military affairs, and he should have given thorough consideration of the general interests at stake, made the best possible arrangements, and satisfied all necessary requirements. He alone was responsible for the trust imposed upon him. But he has not been prompt in the dispatch of troops at opportune times, and a long period has elapsed without successful achievements. He has failed to properly discharge the duties of his office.

Let him, therefore, be deprived of the "three-eyed peacock feather" and the "yellow riding jacket," as a light form of punishment. He must, however, make an effort and earnestly awake to action, and give orders urging the officers in command of our forces in the various places in Corea to exert themselves, pursue and join battle with the enemy as an atonement for the errors committed.

In his letter on the subject, Mr. Denby says:

These decorations, strange as their designations sound to us, are only bestowed as marks of the utmost favor of the Emperor. They are conferred in recognition of exemplary services. The "three-eyed peacock feather" is granted only to Princes of Royal blood, and in compensation for military achievements. It is the highest decoration that a military career can obtain. The withdrawal of these decorations involves disgrace in proportion to the honor conferred in bestowing them.

This decree is the last of a long series of indignities put upon Li Hung Chang by his imperial master. His enemies have bitterly attacked him, and, unfortunately for China, these attacks have received a favorable hearing. The Viceroy has received peremptory and insulting messages from the throne. He has been accused of nepotism. His son-in-law, Chang Pei-Lun, has been ordered out of the vice-regal Yamen. His nephew, Chang of the armory department, has been dismissed from office, and is reported to have committed suicide. The fact that his son, Li Ching-Fang, was Minister to Japan some time ago, was also urged against him.

Many friends, whose careers the Viceroy has made, have turned upon him. Attacking him, they hope to save themselves. He remains, however, defiant, spiritedly defending himself, explains the charge of nepotism by asserting that appointments in war are not governed by the same principle as those made in peace; that in confidential positions he must have men upon whom he can rely.

It is certain that the Viceroy, during his long exercise of a great and almost arbitrary power, has made many enemies. These are now coming forward against him. Some of them are to be found in the Tsung-Li-Yamen, which body has been treated by him, on many occasions, with scant courtesy. It is asserted, also, that he has offended the Emperor by encroaching on the imperial prerogatives.

This conflict between the throne and the foremost statesman of China may be fraught with the gravest consequences. There seems no one in this empire capable of conducting the war except Li Hung Chang. Should the Emperor allow him to be crushed, it would be impossible to fill his place. To him alone it is due that China has even the semblance of a modern army and navy to oppose the forces of Japan. Should, on the other hand, the Viceroy adopt an attitude of defiance and maintain himself against the Emperor and his enemies, great encouragement would be afforded to the countless elements of unrest among the Chinese people ever latently hostile to the Manchu rule.

Whatever the result of the Emperor's attack may be, the time of making it is most inopportune. The present crisis should be met by a Government free from all danger of internal dissension.

WHITELAW REID IS AT PARIS.

He Has Health Regained in Travels Through Egyptian Africa.

PARIS, May 10.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor and proprietor of The New-York Tribune, arrived here to-day from an extended trip through Egyptian Africa for the benefit of his health.

He disembarked from a steamer at Marseilles yesterday, and immediately took an express train for Paris. His health is completely restored, and his many friends here aver that he looks physically better than for many years.

Mr. Reid has a well-grown full beard, which he started upon finding it impossible to keep clean shaved in the desert, owing to the sharpness of the constantly flying sand. This facial disguise, Mr. Reid says, he is disposed to continue wearing.

GRATITUDE OF VENEZUELANS.

A Testimonial Accompanied by Expressions Against England.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Congressman Livingston has received a handsomely designed testimonial signed by Gen. Medardo Bello, Juan Velasquez, Isodoro Flores, and several other distinguished Venezuelans expressing their gratitude for the stand taken by Mr. Livingston in behalf of Venezuela.

The communication reads: "Against England, that eternal usurper of territories belonging to nations less strong than herself." The testimonial further expresses the hope that the Guayana question may be settled by arbitration, and if not, Venezuela will show England that her sons are willing to die with honor for the protection of their national dignity.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. VON PAPE.

Kaiser Wilhelm Walked in Front of the Hearse from Moabit.

BERLIN, May 10.—The funeral of Field Marshal Gen. von Pape, formerly Military Governor of Berlin, took place to-day, the ceremonies being conducted with full military pomp and honors.

The cavalry, artillery, and infantry comprising the Berlin garrison, with veiled standards and accompanied by three bands of music, turned out and marched in the procession to the Invaliden Cemetery.

The Emperor walked in front of the hearse all the way from Moabit, the chief mourners walking behind the body.

REICHSTAG AND ANTI-SOCIALISM.

Amendments to a Section of the Bill and First Version Defeated.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag, by a large majority, rejected all the amendments to Paragraph 3 of the Anti-Revolution bill, and finally rejected the paragraph itself.

Analysis of the vote gives this result:

The Leftists, part of the Centrists, the Poles, and the anti-Semites voted for Barth's amendment, and the Conservatives and National Liberals for Levetzow's amendment.

The Centrists, Poles, and the Groeber wing of the Centrists voted for the committee's version of the paragraph itself, and the Conservatives and National Liberals supported the Government or original version.

Dr. Bigl, Independent, resumed the debate on the Opposition, combatting the bill on behalf of the Bavarian peasantry.

He provoked great laughter by first calling attention in detail to the severity of the provisions of the bill, and then showing how incomplete the Government's drastic measures were. As an instance, he said, there were no laws whereby a police spy could prevent adultery.

AN AUGURY OF PEACE IN CUBA.

Captain General Martinez Campos Suspected of Bribing Rebels.

LONDON, May 10.—The Central News's correspondent in Madrid says:

"Private advices from Havana are to the effect that for ten days Gen. Martinez Campos has been in secret cable communication with his Government almost constantly.

"It is believed that he proposes to bribe the insurgent leaders—a method which he regards as cheaper than fighting. It is alleged that he has communicated with the leaders on this subject."

Rumors of bribery similar to these, were widely credited in 1878, when the insurrection which had lasted ten years was at its end. One prefers to think that there was no real reason for them then, and that there is none now; but it is interesting to note that they recur with reports of Spain's ascendency. A brief review of Cuba's insurrections reveals their singularity.

If the Pearl of the Antilles abstained from taking a part in the great separatist movement, which from 1808 to 1821 deprived Spain of its large possessions in America, and if she deserved on this critical occasion the surname of "Always Faithful," it must be admitted that she has made up for it since, and given in installments to the mother country more trouble than she ever refrained from giving at once.

In 1823 Cuba repented for her loyalty, but the creoles took up arms without success. In 1828 and 1836 there were new attempts at insurrection, repressed at the beginning. Then came the plot of 1868, which failed also, but marked in the history of Cuba an important epoch. Until the fall of Isabella II., the Spanish domination was never seriously imperilled. Insurrections were always limited to certain districts. In 1868 the situation was much graver. It was not a riot, but a revolution. Manuel de Cespedes was at the head of it, and his influence soon gained the entire eastern part of the island for the rebels against Spanish authority. Cespedes organized a republic of Cuba, which elected him President.

At the beginning the insurgents lacked arms. The first defenders of Cuban independence had no other weapon than the machete. Later the Spaniards found before them a real army, in three divisions of four brigades each, under the command of a real General, Quesada, who had learned the art of war in battles against the French in Mexico.

It is true that of the 60,000 men at his disposition, on paper, only a half were armed with guns; but 15,000 men had field artillery. They opposed all efforts to subject them for ten years, in spite of the strategic advantages which possession of the sea afforded to the Spaniards. These were compelled to send to the island 145,000 soldiers. When the struggle ended, in 1878, it had cost Spain 100,000 soldiers and 1,000,000,000f. The war would have lasted much longer if the Government of Alfonso XII. had not confided its armies to Martinez Campos.

He began by expelling the rebels from the points on the coast where they had succeeded in maintaining themselves. Then he occupied all the places where the bands could find provisions. Lastly, he succeeded, by rapid manoeuvring, in isolating and cornering all the centres of insurrection. At the same time, he promised serious reforms and even executed some of them. Thus he finished by persuasion the work which he began by assault. In less than six months after his arrival Cuba was pacified.

This time, Martinez Campos has followed exactly the same plan. He asked for a year of credit, thinking that he might be compelled to wait until the season became more favorable. He arrived in the temperate season, which includes the months of March, April, and May. In June, July, and August the weather is warm and rainy. September and October are more propitious seasons for an invasion by Spain. But Campos was always persuaded that November to February were the best months for active military operations, since they were his successful ones in 1877-8.

At all seasons, war in Cuba is attended with special difficulties, independent of climate. These difficulties have been described by a veteran of the Cuban campaigns, Gen. Adolfo Castellanos, in a book entitled "Revista Tecnica de Infanteria y Caballeria." The insurgents do not fight in the "sabanas," which are forests of flowers, but in the "canaverales," which are covered with reeds so thick that one may not pass through them.

There are no roads in the woods. The war is carried on in the Vendean style. Juan Escalera has written "Reminiscences of a Soldier," wherein one reads that every soldier isolated and separated from his company is a dead man. The insurgents give no quarter. If they are met decisively it is easy to defeat them, even if their opponents be ten times inferior to them in number. Most of the insurgents prefer to pillage haciendas. In the best season disease is more to be dreaded than battles. In the war of 1878, 1,000 men died every month from yellow fever.

THE IMPENDING CHINESE LOAN.

Considering Its Importance, London Expects to be Consulted.

LONDON, May 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has invited the leading Paris financiers to meet at the Foreign Office to-morrow to consider the impending Chinese loan, the manner in which the Bourse might cooperate in negotiating it, and the conditions on which French capital might share in it. Considering the interest at which China will have to borrow, the fact that the indemnity is said to be £110,000,000, and the amount necessary to repair the ravages of war and to readjust China's finances, it will not be surprising if the loan be £180,000,000. It is not likely that a decision will be arrived at without consulting London."

BAYARD IN PRAISE OF LONDON.

Good Government, Growth, and Much Attention to Social Duty.

LONDON, May 10.—United States Ambassador Bayard was present this afternoon at a meeting at which Lord Salisbury delivered a speech in behalf of the fund started by the Bishop of St. Albans for the promotion of religion in the east of London.

Mr. Bayard, in seconding a resolution defining the objects of the meeting, said that the growth of London wonderfully amazed the Americans because there was so much good government within its confines and so much performance of social duty.

Three Bandits Shot at Guantanamo.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 10.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Three bandits were shot this morning at Guantanamo.

J. FRANK CLARK.

Father Barbizier's Death at Majunga.

PARIS, May 10.—Information has been received that Father Barbizier, Jesuit Superior and Chaplain of the French troops in Madagascar, died at Majunga a few days ago, and was buried with military honors. Gen. Duchesne, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, delivered an oration at the grave.

Varied Rumors About ex-King Milan.

PARIS, May 10.—The Matin's correspondent at Berlin says the rumor that ex-King Milan is dead is again in circulation. The correspondent characterizes the rumor as a financial manoeuvre. Information has been received from other sources that ex-King Milan has arrived in Venice.

Bering Sea Fishermen Impatient.

LONDON, May 10.—Finance Minister Turner of Victoria, B. C., has presented to the Colonial Office a protest on behalf of the British Columbian seal fishermen against the delay in the payment of the compensation to seized vessels awarded by the Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal.

Greeting of the Dutch to the Queen.

THE HAGUE, May 10.—Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Regent Emma arrived here this afternoon. They were received by the Ministers and repeatedly cheered by the thousands of enthusiastic people who had gathered to welcome them on their return.

Premier Banffy's Guarded Reply.

BUDA-PESTH, May 10.—In the lower House of the Diet to-day Premier Banffy, in reply to questions in regard to the policy of the Ministry, declared that the Government would not tolerate any derogation from its authority.

Death of Sir Cyril Clarke Graham.

LONDON, May 10.—Sir Cyril Clarke Graham, who held several diplomatic offices and in 1872 was sent on a special mission to Canada, died at Cannes yesterday. He was sixty-one years old.

Oscar Wilde Lives Near Torquay.

LONDON, May 10.—Since his release on bail Oscar Wilde has been staying at Babbacombe, near Torquay.

Prince of Wales's Chancellorship.

LONDON, May 10.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the Chancellorship of the newly-formed Welsh University.

NAVAL CONTRACTS COMPLETED

Plates for New Cruisers Will Soon Be Placed —Advances in Quality Not Noticeable.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The two firms which supply the armor for the navy have just completed the original contracts entered into with them by the Navy Department. The Bethlehem Iron Works, which had the first contract, dated June 1, 1887, has a few plates yet to deliver, but these will be furnished shortly. They comprise the armor for the turret of the Monadnock.

This first contract called for 6,400 tons of all-steel material, such as was then considered the best for the purpose. The Carnegie company has completed its deliveries under its original contract of Nov. 20, 1890, which provided for 6,000 tons of material.

The last deliveries under this contract were the plates for the side armor of the Oregon. The later contract with these firms was entered into in 1893, and under it there remain many deliveries, but it is expected that this latest agreement will be fully discharged by September or October. Then the Navy Department will be ready to contract for additional armor for the vessels authorized by the last Congress. Attention is being given to the specifications, which will embrace the improvement in the material as indicated by the tests during the last year.

There have been no such material advances in the quality of armor plate since the 1893 contract was made as marked the period between the original contract and the present contract. The two battle ships will require about 5,000 tons of armor. The eight gunboats will need little heavy material, and 100 tons will probably suffice to provide all the armor with all that is needed in the war of sponson armor. The torpedo boats will require no armor, the material being thin plates of steel. The heaviest armor for the battle ships will probably not exceed fifteen inches in thickness, although that matter is not yet settled. The heaviest armor at present used is eighteen inches in thickness, but it is believed by the ordnance experts that a saving of three inches in thickness can be made with an equal assurance of protection and a great saving in weight, which can be used profitably elsewhere in the ship.

The distribution of the economy in weight has not been determined. It may be used in increasing the battery, which is the most important feature of a war vessel, and, in fact, the only reason for the existence of a naval ship. The sponson armor for the gunboats will be 2½ inches in thickness. The battleship armor will be of nickel-steel, treated by the Harvey process. These two American discoveries have been found to add to the toughness of the material and increase the hardness of the surface of plates—qualities which are greatly to be desired in the armor. The gunboat armor will not be treated by the Harvey process, but will be of nickel-steel.

The day of the homogeneous steel plate appears to have passed, and no armor will hereafter be made without the alloy. Ordnance experts do not abandon the hope that further improvements may be made in armor, and it is looked for, not so much in the discovery of an absolutely new material, which shall be a substitute for steel, as in the development of a new alloy which shall contribute further to those qualities for which nickel is valued.

The new armor specifications will make no change in the component materials which enter into the armor as at present turned out at Hempstead and Bethlehem. They will increase the requirements of the trials—such as in the ballistic merit of the plates. The changes are important to the armor-plate makers, but are too technical to be of interest to the general reader.

TWO JERSEY BAKERIES BURNED

The Fires Started by Cooking Crullers—A Girl Injured.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—Several families living in the big four-story brick tenement at 592 Spring Street had a narrow escape for their lives this morning, and one young girl was severely injured.

Frederick Jahn has a bakery in the basement, and was cooking crullers. His pot of fat boiled over and set fire to the building. By the time the six families occupying the house could be roused escape was cut off by the burning of the lower flight of stairs. They were told to go down to the second floor, and then a ladder was placed in the air shaft, by which they descended to the cellar, in the rear of the bakery.

Barbara Peterson, fourteen years old, whose parents lived on the second floor, became frightened, and, instead of descending to the lower floor, as she was told to do, she leaped from a window to the sidewalk. Two of her ribs were broken, but she will recover.

The building was gutted; loss, $6,000; fully insured.

Charles Bauer's bakery and dwelling, at New Street and the Paterson Plank Road, took fire in precisely the same way two hours later, and was destroyed. A stable and two horses were burned. The loss is $5,000; fully insured.

Mrs. D. Devean, an aged woman who occupied the upper floor, was unable to escape, and was carried out by the firemen.

One Servant Robs Another.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 10.—Sally Hanze, a cook employed in the Berachah Orphan Asylum, in this village, this afternoon missed $40 from her bureau drawer, which had been broken open. She suspected her room mate, Anna Peters, and reported the case to the police.

A search was made, and the money found under the carpet. The Peters woman admitted her guilt, but was discharged from arrest, as no one would press the complaint against her.

May Form a New Labor Party.

Delegates from many of the labor organizations met at 189 Bowery last night in response to a call from the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association, which in a circular cent out called on the laboring men to form a party for independent political work which would meet the requirements of laboring men. A call for a convention will be issued.

Board of Health Appointments.

Mayor Strong, it was learned yesterday, will not make any changes in the Board of Health until June 10. There is a probability that President Wilson will be reappointed and that Commissioner Edson will also retain his place. Nothing authentic, however, was learned at the City Hall.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

North Parma, N. Y., May 10.—Two dwellings owned by David Cosman and John Day, the Colemans' millinery store, E. C. Curtis's meat store, and R. B. Wood & Son's flour store were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 10.—The main building of S. A. Wheeler's fine pottery was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire originated from a defective kiln. The loss will be about $40,000, probably three-fourths covered by insurance.

Wahoo, Neb., May 10.—The village of Ceresco was almost destroyed by fire this morning. Twenty-eight buildings were burned. The loss is $75,000.

Middletown, Penn., May 10.—The Rife tannery was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Akron, Ohio, May 10.—The plant of the Imperial Varnish Works was destroyed today by fire. Loss, $35,000.

Fayette City, Penn., May 10.—Four dwellings were burned here to-day. Loss, $15,000; small insurance.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Alliance, Crossman, Colon May 4, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M.

SS Andanerreah, (Br.,) Jamieson, Cienfuegos May 8, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. and anchored.

—Adv.

STAND FOR SOUND MONEY

The Connecticut Democratic State Committee's Address.

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Meeting of the Committee Held at New-Haven to Consider the Financial Question—The Party's Record.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day and pledged the support of the Democracy of Connecticut to the President in his financial policy.

Chairman Davis presided, and nineteen other members were present. The First, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Districts were not represented.

Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield offered for adoption an address in which President Cleveland's Administration, and especially his foreign and financial policies, was commended strongly. Judge Walsh of Danbury opposed the adoption of this address. He said the Democrats of Connecticut did not approve the President's foreign policy. The Judge also attacked Mr. Cleveland's financial policy.

After remarks by other members of the committee on the suggestion of Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, a committee was appointed to consider the address. This committee consisted of Mr. Cary, Judge Lynde Harrison, and Judge Walsh.

The address agreed upon cites the record of the Democratic Party in the last national and last two Connecticut State platforms to show that the party is and has been in favor of sound money. It declares that the Sherman Silver bill brought on the financial panic; that the Republicans refused to relieve the country, and that relief came only when the Democrats repealed that measure. In conclusion, it assures the President that the Democrats of this State will support him in his efforts to maintain a sound currency and protect the national credit.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

Bankers Enthusiastically Cheer Each Mention of His Name.

JACKSON, Miss., May 10.—At a banquet of the Mississippi Bankers' Association, Congressman Catchings, speaking of President Cleveland, said:

"Grover Cleveland is the greatest man in America to-day. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] He is the bulwark sustaining the Nation's credit. [Cheers.] Like another great American, Andrew Jackson, [cheers,] he is having abuse heaped upon his head, but the day will come when he will be vindicated [applause] in the eyes of the people, and they will be forced to say, 'You were right.'" [Great applause and cheers.]

Prominent men from all parts of Mississippi were present. A toast to Gov. Stone, "the Grover Cleveland of Mississippi," was received with great enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Silver and Gold Bimetallic Club was organized at the Sherman House last night, with a membership of thirty-one. This number of names was signed to the constitution, in which it was set forth:

The object of this club shall be to restore the coinage of silver and gold to the relative positions they occupied prior to 1873 without waiting for any international agreement. The club shall be non-partisan in politics.

Judge S. P. McConnell was elected President, M. W. Meagher was elected Secretary, and Eugene Smith Treasurer. The selection of six Vice Presidents was referred to a committee. The next meeting will be held next Thursday night, when the Vice Presidents will be chosen. A lecture bureau will be formed. It is the intention to organize a club in each ward.

HOTEL GUESTS SAVED BY THE LANDLADY

Five Men Hurt in a Fire in Montrose, Col., One Fatally.

MONTROSE, Col., May 10.—The Arlington Hotel was burned to the ground shortly before midnight. C. W. Nehrbas, sales agent of the Deering Implement Company, Chicago, was fatally burned. Other guests and help in the hotel escaped by jumping from the second story windows. Following is a list of the injured:

BUCK, C. L., agent for Lee, Clark & Anderson, hardware company, Omaha; both ankles sprained in jumping from the second story window.
IRONS, I., salesman, ankles sprained.
LEETERS, JOHN L., of Leeters & Scott, wholesale jewelers, Lincoln, Neb.; feet cut by glass.
SMITH, Mrs. E. H., landlady; head cut, back injured, and internally injured.

C. L. Frizzel, representing Farwell, Osmond, Kirk & Co. of St. Paul, escaped from the second story by sliding down an electric light pole. Buck, Leeters, Irons, and Frizzel lost all their clothing, gold watches, and valuable sample trunks.

Had it not been the heroic efforts and presence of mind of Mrs. E. H. Smith, the landlady, at least six or seven persons would have been burned.

Mrs. Smith, who had a room on the first floor, discovered the fire, and awakened every guest. While attempting to arouse Mr. Nehrbas she was almost overcome by smoke and heat. As a last resort she jumped from the second story window, twenty feet to the ground, striking upon her head, and sustaining severe internal injuries. She is now in a precarious condition.

WAS DIETED ON MUSKRATS AND CROWS

For That Reason an Ohio Detective's Wife Secured a Divorce.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10.—A divorce was granted to Ella Triplett from W. H. Triplett to-day. The defendant did not contest the case.

Several years ago Triplett was employed here as a detective in arresting the Morgantown gang. Later he was married, and his wife testified that for several months he kept her a prisoner in a shanty on an island in the Ohio River, where her only food was muskrats and crows, fried in skunk oil, until she escaped at night in a boat.

She testified that when her husband wanted to fasten a crime on a man he ingratiated himself into the family, and by threats secured a confession from the wife implicating the husband. Her testimony was supported by credible witnesses.

NOW TWO HUNDRED TYPHOID FEVER CASES

An Additional Hospital Required for the Stamford Patients.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 10.—The typhoid fever epidemic has spread, until to-night there are 202 cases.

There have been seven deaths. The hospital is full and an additional building has been utilized for hospital purposes.

Forty-two nurses have been imported from New-York and New-Haven hospitals, these being paid for by the popular subscriptions, which now amount to $2,000.

Nebraska Can Take Care of Herself.

OMAHA, May 10.—Gov. Holcomb has issued a statement announcing that the wants of the people in drought-stricken portions of Nebraska have been supplied to such an extent that further contributions from sources outside of the State are unnecessary, and that there remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the commission sufficient funds to care for any isolated cases which may arise. He acknowledges on behalf of the people their gratitude for generous donations from all parts of the Union.

The Royal Blue Line.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington:

Beginning May 12, 1895, trains will leave New-York, Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia at 4:30, 9:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 8:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

—Adv.

THE TIMES'S REVIEW OF TILDEN'S LIFE.

From The Hartford Times:

Valuable reading for all intelligent Americans, intensely interesting reading for all who believe in democratic principles of government, is furnished by two elaborate reviews of John Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," published in the Sunday issue of The New-York Times, May 5. The writers are Mr. James H. Eckels, United States Controller of the Currency, and Senator David B. Hill of New-York. Mr. Eckels gives us a political article on Mr. Tilden such as could be turned out by few writers in this country. We are sure that every one who may read it at our suggestion will thank us for making it. This is a time when voters should know what the word democracy in this country really means. And there is no better way of obtaining this knowledge than by reading such a review of the life of our greatest political leader since the war as is here furnished.

Senator Hill's review is a remarkable inside narrative of New-York politics, in which he tells many things. He assures us, for one thing, that Mr. Tilden earnestly believed that it would be well for the Democratic Party to renominate him in 1880, although he might have been compelled by physical weakness to decline the nomination. The New-York Senator also undertakes to tell us more of the real relations between President Cleveland and Daniel Manning, who had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury at Mr. Tilden's suggestion, than has previously been told. Mr. Hill also mentions that Mr. Tilden wished him to be a candidate for Governor in 1882, (when Cleveland was nominated,) and he controverts Mr. Bigelow's belief that Mr. Hendricks was a source of weakness to the national ticket in 1876.

From The Hudson (N. Y.) Daily Register.

We publish copious extracts from two reviews of Mr. Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," written for The New-York Times of Sunday by Senator David B. Hill and Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, both of whom were warm and intimate friends of Mr. Tilden. These able reviews will attract almost as much public attention as Mr. Bigelow's two large and interesting volumes.

From The Rome Sentinel.

In The New-York Times on Sunday were two articles on John Bigelow's biography of Samuel J. Tilden. One of the articles was written by Senator Hill and the other by James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency. Both these gentlemen had the personal confidence and friendship of Gov. Tilden, and their writings are more than interesting. The tribute which Senator Hill pays is a concisely-stated review of Mr. Tilden's remarkable characteristics. It is an admirable paper, reflecting the Senator's keen insight, and, like all of Senator Hill's papers, it is terse and lucid. Controller Eckels makes a strong point of Mr. Tilden's belief in the wisdom of the popular judgment, and portrays the traits which made him the idol of the Democracy. The two papers are valuable additions to political history.

From The Schenectady Gazette.

United States Senator David B. Hill has written a review of Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden." The article will have an extraordinary interest for every student of American politics and for every admirer of the great Democratic leader and statesman. Senator Hill's views are confined to Mr. Tilden's achievements as a party leader, and the review is a masterly study of the life and services of the great exponent of Democracy.

From The Syracuse Evening New .

The New-York Times accomplished a brilliant journalistic feat in obtaining reviews of John Bigelow's new "Life of Tilden" from such notable publicists as Senator David B. Hill and Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels. Mr. Eckels's review takes up six columns of the Sunday edition of The Times, and Senator Hill's five columns. Both are of exceeding interest, and no one can read them without feeling grateful to The Times for its enterprise. Controller Eckels at the outset scores the biographer, and justly, as it seems to us, for "giving vent to his own feelings of dislike for President Cleveland by alleging that Mr. Tilden was very badly treated by his successor as leader of the Democratic Party." Mr. Eckels maintains that the facts "do not bear out the statements made," but, on the contrary, "both Mr. Tilden's suggestions and Mr. Tilden's friends were treated with greatest consideration, not only when Mr. Cleveland came into office, but throughout the whole of the Administration." The milk in the cocoa appears when we come to read Senator Hill's review, wherein it appears that Mr. Tilden asked for the appointment of Mr. Bigelow to the post of Secretary of State in Cleveland's Cabinet, but the President appointed Bayard of Delaware instead. The biography states, however, that "He [Mr. Tilden] recommended Mr. Daniel Manning" for Secretary of the Treasury, and that "Mr. Manning was reluctantly appointed to that position, but never welcomed to it or in it." Here, again, John Bigelow displays his bile. No one who knows the intimate personal and official relations that prevailed between Cleveland and Manning—an intimacy that began long before Cleveland's election to the Presidency—will be made to believe that Manning's place in the Cabinet was "reluctantly" tendered, or that he was "never welcomed to it or in it." That is rot, Mr. John Bigelow.

David B. Hill brings to his review of Tilden's life and career an intimate knowledge of the man and of the politics of his time. The two were associated together in the Legislature in 1872, and the two constituted the minority membership of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Hill disagrees with the biographer in his conclusion that the nomination of Hendricks as Tilden's running mate at St. Louis in 1876 was a mistake. On the contrary, he argues that that nomination strengthened the ticket, as in 1884 it strengthened Cleveland's candidacy.

From The New-London (Conn.) Morning Telegraph.

Sunday's New-York Times published a very remarkable review of the life of Samuel J. Tilden, by Bigelow, and the fact that the writers of the two estimates, not of the character of the work so much as of the man, are the two well-known Democrats, Controller Eckels and Senator David B. Hill, is sure to make the average reading man curious to see what they think and how they express it. Some of the most surprised people will be they who see The Times giving place in its columns to an article it solicited from Senator Hill, whom it once could not sufficiently denounce. But the change in The Times is a creditable one, for Senator Hill has so developed since the days of The Times's opposition that he really does not seem to be the same man. In many respects he is a better statesman than Tilden, and he certainly is the man who has done most service for true Democracy in the troublous times it has had. Hill is almost a marvel, for he combines so much in so versatile and so excellent a way everything he attempts that it is a constant surprise to watch him. He has attained a national reputation since he entered Congress, and every word he has spoken, every action, has added to it. There is absolutely nothing to criticise in the personality of the man, and his public life is the nearest to that of a typical Democrat yet presented.

From The Middletown (N. Y.) Argus, May 6.

Yesterday's New-York Times contained two most interesting articles from the pens of Senator Hill and Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, in review of Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden." Mr. Eckels writes of Mr. Tilden's career as a whole, paying special attention to his financial views, and Mr. Hill discusses his achievements as a party leader.

From The Hartford Courant.

John Bigelow's book about his friend Mr. Tilden is recalling old griefs and reviving a dormant controversy in the Democratic household. David Bennett Hill has already come forward with an intimation that President Cleveland behaved with ingratitude, not only toward Mr. Tilden, but toward Daniel Manning. When men still living tell what they know and when letters as yet unpublished get into print, there will be, Senator Hill intimates, an interesting contribution to political history. On the other hand, young Controller Eckels expresses regret that John Bigelow should have given vent, in his book, to "his own feeling of dislike of President Cleveland." According to Eckels, the President treated Mr. Tilden and Mr. Tilden's friends with great courtesy and consideration, although he may not have acted in all cases upon their advice. That the President ever agreed to be guided by Mr. Tilden in the selection of his Cabinet, or that Mr. Tilden ever undertook to exact such an agreement from him, the Controller of the Currency flatly refuses to believe.

From The Hartford Times.

The Sunday edition of The New-York Times contained valuable reviews of Mr. Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden,"

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA

Hot Debate at Ottawa Over the Confederation Project—News from England at St. John's.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 10.—There was something of a commotion in the House today over the question of bringing Newfoundland into the confederation. It arose on a motion to adjourn the House, made by L. H. Davies of Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Davies demanded of the leader of the House the truth of the information contained in a dispatch from Newfoundland that the Legislature there had adjourned, awaiting an answer to an ultimatum sent to Ottawa on the question of union. He also insisted upon the right of the House to be informed, not only whether an answer had been sent to the ultimatum, but what that answer was, if an answer had been sent.

Mr. Foster, after refusing the information asked, admitted that a final answer had been sent to the telegram of the Government of Newfoundland. He grew indignant against the Opposition, and charged it with pursuing a policy of treason, referring to its old policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. This was the signal for an onslaught from the Opposition, which was directed against Mr. Foster and his colleagues.

Mr. McMullen said: "God help her Majesty when she has such Privy Councillors."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 10.—Important dispatches were received to-day from the English Government relative to confederation. While their contents are not known fully, it is understood that favorable action is likely to be taken in the matter. The members of the Cabinet appear satisfied with the progress of the negotiations.

The most important point submitted to the imperial authorities was Canada's proposition that England should assume Newfoundland's obligations and the completion of the railroad across the island. This would mean that the colony's debt of $10,000,000 would be assumed, thus putting Newfoundland in a favorable position, compared with other provinces. Newfoundland would be willing to pass legislation to settle the French shore question in return for England's acceptance of this proposal.

NEW ARMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Gov. Morton Approves the Bill Establishing a Selection Commission.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Morton to-day approved Assemblyman Abell's bill, providing for a Board of Examiners of improved firearms for the use of the military forces of the State, and making an appropriation therefor.

The bill authorizes an expenditure of over $300,000 for this purpose. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three citizens of the State as a Board of Examiners, whose duty shall be to test, examine, and recommend such arms of modern pattern, consisting of magazine, breech-loading rifles, and other implements necesary to supply the National Guard of the State, securing the utmost efficiency by the adoption of such arms as are adapted to the requirements the new tactical manoeuvres contemplate.

All tests of guns of whatever kind required for the service, shall be made upon the grounds of the State camp at Peekskill, and shall be confined to arms of American invention and manufacture.

The Board of Examiners shall submit to the Governor the result of such test, their findings and recommendations, and upon the approval of such report by the Governor, the duties of said Board of Examiners shall cease, and the particular weapon recommended by said board shall be adopted for the use of the military and naval forces of the State.

Upon adoption of the report of the Board of Examiners, the Adjutant General is authorized to enter into a contract for the purchase and delivery of the particular arm or weapon approved, in such number and quantity as required for the use of the military and naval forces of the State, and store-arm the same, but not exceeding 15,000 rifles complete for service, of the pattern and construction recommended, the price of which shall not exceed $20 for each gun, provided that the gun so contracted to be delivered shall be delivered to the State at such places as may be required and selected by the Adjutant General within such time as may be agreed upon, but not to exceed the period of three calendar years next after the contract shall have been entered into and executed.

Six thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the board. Each Examiner shall receive a per diem compensation for the number of days actually employed, but not exceeding $20 a day. The board may appoint a clerk at $10 per day.

Opening of the Sandy Hook Route.

The Sandy Hook Route of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will open for the season on Monday, May 13.

Boats will leave New-York at 10:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., arriving at New-York 9:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.

Additional boats will be placed in service on May 27.—Adv.

Hats! Burke's Spring and Summer styles ready. Headquarters for YACHT, GOLF, and BICYCLE CAPS, 210 Broadway.

DIED.

BARNEWALL.—At his late residence, Flushing, L. I., Thursday morning, May 9, Morris, youngest son of the late William Barnewall, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Flushing, Saturday, May 11, on arrival of 2 o'clock train from Long Island City to Flushing, Main St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn.

BISHOP.—At Morristown, May 10, suddenly, James Bishop, formerly of New-Brunswick and Trenton, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday, May 13

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

Fleetwood Park Has Reached Its Silver Anniversary.

OPENED FOR HARNESS RACING IN 1870

Prominent Patrons of Trotting That Have Held Office in the Driving Club—Programme for the Opening To-day.

Very few of the trotting tracks that furnished the sensations of a quarter of a century ago are now in existence. The course at Kalamazoo, where Flora Temple trotted the first mile below 2:20, is now only a memory. All the famous speed rings on Long Island, where George Wilkes, Ethan Allen, George M. Patchen, and other champions performed, have disappeared so far as the sulky is concerned, though the old Prospect track is now a part of the grounds owned by the Brooklyn Jockey Club. At some points such as Detroit the courses that once did duty for harness racing have been replaced by others of more modern construction, until only a small proportion of the famous landmarks in trotting history remain.

It is a notable event therefore when a track rounds out twenty-five years of continued use as Fleetwood Park does with the annual opening that takes place there today. The grounds in Morrisania that are

Andrew Miller.

occupied by this popular rendezvous for the patrons of light harness sport were opened in 1870. They form part of the Morris estate, and it required an outlay of nearly $200,000 to do the grading. The depression at the southeastern part was scarcely less expensive to fill than the blasting and cutting that had to be done on the rocks that were at the northern end.

The Dater brothers, who undertook this formidable task, had the lease of Fleetwood for a few seasons, and large crowds went there to see the crack trotters of that period. Then the New-York Driving Club was formed, which was afterward reorganized under the present name, the Driving Club of New-York. Alexander Taylor, Jr., was the first President of the club, and in later years such prominent local horsemen as J. D. Ripley, David Bonner, Alfred De Cordova, Matthew Riley, J. C. Delavergne, and Samuel McMillan have held that office.

The social feature of the club has always been maintained, and the present management is inclined to make Fleetwood more attractive than ever in this respect. At the same time the public will not be neglected, for there are two regular meetings now on the calendar. The first one is a part of the Eastern Spring Circuit, and takes place the second week in June, following Philadelphia. Then during the last week in August is the more important Grand Circuit programme, which will bring all the champions to the metropolis. Fleetwood joined the Grand Circuit, remained in that classical series until 1890, and, after dropping out for two seasons, again became a member of the famous Summer tournament. Remembering the experience of 1893, when Nancy Hanks and Directum drew the largest crowds that had gathered to see the trotters in this city for many years, the Executive Committee of the Driving Club has already secured Alix, Robert J., Directly, and other record breakers for the August meeting. Last season the support to the regular purses was so liberal that those in authority thought they could get along without the star performers. As a result, the attendance was much lighter than in 1893, and the mistake has been guarded against this time.

The present official staff at Fleetwood has already proved the wisdom of the choice that placed it in power. Andrew Miller, the President, is known in the business and journalistic world as the proprietor of Life. He is a keen sportsman, and from his first connection with the Driving Club of New-York has always had one or more speedy trotters able to give a good account of themselves in contests with horses owned by other members.. Kingwood and Full Prince were two of the cracks that Mr. Miller used on the road and had in training, but he has disposed of them, and just now has nothing with a record. His interest in harness racing has not abated a particle, and his term as President promises to be a memorable one in the history of Fleetwood Park.

Gen. Jacob Baiz, Vice President of the Driving Club, is perhaps the most zealous advocate of the amateur side of the sport in that organization. During the six years he has been a member, Gen. Baiz has never

Jacob Baiz.

ceased in his efforts to make trotting popular with New-Yorkers for its own sake. He is an outspoken foe of the betting ring, and believes that the prohibition of pool-selling and all other forms of speculation will elevate the character of the trotting turf. There is no more persistent road driver in this city than Gen. Baiz, who takes his daily outing behind Lady Hartford, Jewettess or a pair made up from the trotters he has collected. In business life he is known as the Consul for Venezuela.

For nearly three years Stephen H. Mason, Jr., has done yeoman service for the Driving Club. First, as Secretary, and afterward as Secretary and Treasurer, he bore the brunt of the burden in conducting the last two Grand Circuit meetings. The marked success of his financial policy which yielded the largest surplus at the close of 1894 ever known in the club's history, was fittingly recognized by his being chosen Treasurer for another term. Mr. Mason makes his business entirely with horses, as he is at the head of the Mason Stable Company, which has several large equine hostelries in this city. He modestly disclaims any prominence as a turfman, but owns some serviceable roadsters, that possess the up-to-date requirements of speed and showy action combined.

For the first time in recent years, Fleetwood has a paid Secretary. It has generally been the custom to appoint this official from among the members, and give him an allowance for an assistant. Mr. Mason did the work without remuneration, but, realizing that this was an imposition, the club decided to engage a Secretary at a regular salary for this year. E. S. Hedges, who was selected for the position, is a Kentuckian, who was formerly connected with the Tattersalls of New-York, and is now associated with W. B. Fasig in public sales of trotting stock. He has made an excellent beginning, the only drawback to which has been ill health during the first quarter of his official term. When the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Brooklyn circuit was formed, some months ago, Mr. Hedges was made Secretary of that series as well.

The entries for the twenty-fifth opening at Fleetwood closed on Thursday for the 2:35 trot, open to professional drivers, and for the two classes open to members, last evening. The list is as follows:

2:35-Class, Trotting.—Purse $250. J. P. Gibbs's b. g. Altamont, by Piedmont; George H. Martin's br. g. John Horn, by Major Gray, dam by son of Champion Black Hawk; John Daly's b. m. Quickstep, by Lexington Chief; P. C. Cleveland's b. g. Adam, sire not given; Aaron Fowler's br. m. Kitty Cobb, by Rumor; William S. Brooks's b. g. Gleason, by Robert E. Lee-Gus.

3:00-Class, Trotting to Wagon.—Purse $250. Louis Lochman's b. g., Chester Everett, by Chester Chief, mare by Edward Everett; George H. Martin's b. g. Bay Light, by Star Light, dam by Volunteer; J. P. Gibbs's b. g. Laval, by Lavallard-Lady Wedgewood, by Wedgewood; F. W. Noble's b. h. Ruralist, by Axtell-Quinque, by Volunteer, or b. m. Edith Wilkes, by Wilkes Spirit, Jr.; Jerome Wheelpley's b. g. Vrooman, by Pamlico-Marguerite; John McGuire's b. g. Roy, by Liberty Sontag-Prima Donna.

2:50-Trot, To Road Wagon, for Members.—Prize, set of harness. C. A. Palmer's blk. g. Prince B., by New-York; B. F. Edsall's b. g. Roy, by St. Gothard-Fannie G.; Louis Lochman's b. g. Chester Everett, by Chester Chief, mare by Edward Everett; Capt. C. H. McDonald's br. g. Bill Hensell, by son of General Stanton; Philip Brainder's ch. g. Forrest B., by Forrest Prince.

WINNERS AT THE HORSE SHOW.

The High Stepper Melody Wins from Highflyer.

The stifling atmosphere of last evening did not seem to daunt the patrons of the Horse Show at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. It was the third day of the exhibit, and the feature was the extra event that brought out three of the best four-in-hands owned in the metropolitan district. Two of the teams were from New-York, and Dr. Seward Webb's entry, handled by Reginald W. Rives, won first prize. Timothy L. Woodruff, one of Brooklyn's crack whips, got second over Perry Belmont's team, shown by F. T. Underhill, third. This class was originally set down for to-day, but as some of the entries were engaged for the steeplechasing at Morris Park this afternoon, it was advanced a day on the card.

The class for roadsters lay between two pairs, and E. T. Bedford's fast trotters, Gillett and Black Ide, won over a neat pair shown by the professional trainer, C. G. Moser for John D. Adams.

One of the sensations of the evening was the extra class for high steppers, and Howard Gibb had a very brilliant all-around goer in Melody, who won over Highflyer, hitherto almost unbeatable in this class.

Following are the awards:

SPECIAL CLASS.

Class 46.—Mounted City Police, for best, best-trained and best mannered horse. Horse to count 60 per cent. and handling 40 per cent. First prize, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10.

First—Major, b. g., 15.2 hands, ridden and exhibited by Patrolman James Brophy. Second—Dick, ch. g., 16 hands, ridden and exhibited by Patrolman William Pratt. Third—Jack, br. g., 16 hands, ridden and exhibited by Patrolman George Charlton.

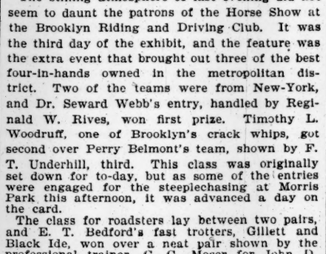
ROADSTERS.

Class 2.—Pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, four years old and over, must be shown in harness to road wagon. Prize, $25. First—Gillette, 2:11¼, bl. g., and Black Ide, bl. m., 2:17, both 15.3 hands, and by Cyclone-Madame Beatty, by Mohawk Chief, driven by Charles E. Bedford; exhibited by E. T. Bedford. Second—Princess Mary, 2:25¼, b. m., 15.1 hands, by Landmark, and Queen Monarch, b. m., 15.1 hands, by Almonarch; driven by Charles G. Moser; exhibited by John D. Adams.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 18.—Pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, not under 15 hands. Shown before a victoria or cabriolet. Horses to count 50 per cent., and the cabriolet and general appointments 50 per cent. Prize, $25. First—Aristocrat, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Emperior, b. g., 15.3 hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Second—Gladstone, ch. g., 16 hands, and Bismarck, ch. g., 16 hands; driven and exhibited by E. J. Knowlton. Third—Signal, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, and Ceylon, ch. g., 15.1½ hands; driven and exhibited by A. J. Nutting.

Class 13.—Pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. Shown before an appropriate vehicle; Ladies to drive. Prize, $25. First—Vogue, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and



S. H. Mason, Jr.

Gossip, b. m., 15.1½ hands; driven by Miss Rossiter. Exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Second—Brandy, g. g., 15.1½ hands, and Soda, b. g., 15.1½ hands; driven and exhibited by Mrs. Homer A. Lattin. Third—Donald, ch. g., 15.2 hands, and Dagna, ch. m., 15.2 hands; driven by Mrs. Willard L. Candee; exhibited by Willard L. Candee.

Class 16.—Mare or gelding, not under 15 hands 2 inches. Shown before a brougham; horse to count 50 per cent. and brougham and general appointments 50 per cent. Coachman to drive. Prize, $25.

First—Prince Karl, b. g., 16 hands; exhibited by Timothy Woodruff. Second—Ben, b. g., 16 hands; exhibited by E. J. Knowlton. Third—Brownie, br. g., 15.3 hands; exhibited by William A. Read.

Class 24.—Four-in-hands.—Park teams, open also to members of the Coaching Club of New-York Shown before a drag; horses to count 50 per cent., and appointments 50 per cent. First prize, $100; second prize, $50. First—Bl. g's, (leaders,) 15.3 hands, and bl g's, (wheelers,) 16 hands; driven by R. L. Rives; exhibited by Dr. W. Seward Webb. Second—Aristocrat, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Emperor, b. g., 15.3 hands, (leaders;) Prince Karl, 16 hands, and The Dudens, b. m., 16 hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Third—br. g's, 15.3 hands, (leaders,) and br. g's, 16 hands, (wheelers,) driven by F. T. Underhill; exhibited by Perry Belmont.

Class 11.—Pair of mares or geldings, or mare or gelding exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. Shown before a runabout; horses to count 50 per cent., and wagon and appointments 50 per cent. Prize, $25.

First.—Victor, b. g., 15.1 hands, and Princess, ch. m., 15.1 hands; driven and exhibited by E. T. H. Tallmadge. Second.—Moonlight, ch. m., 15.2 hands, and Melody, ch. m., 15.2 hands; driven and exhibited by Howard Gibb. Third.—Vogue, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Gossip, b. m., 15.1½ hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff.

Class 51.—High steppers, 15 hands and over, shown before an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle. Style, conformation, and hock action considered. Prize, $25. First—Meteor, b. g., 15.2 hands; driven and exhibited by Howard Gibb. Second—Highflyer, br. g., 15.1½ hands; driven and exhibited by H. H. Salmon.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 31.—Park hack, mare, or gelding, 15 hands; driven and exhibited by Miss Pirie; exhibited by S. C. Pirie. Second—Chappie br. g., 15.2 hands; ridden by Miss Ethel Moore. Third—General, ch. g., 15.3 hands; ridden by Miss Rossiter; exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Class 37.—Jumping class for horses not under 14 hands; six successive jumps; two at three feet, two at three feet six inches, and two at four feet. Performance over fences only to count. Prize, $25.

First.—Glenlivet, b. g., 16.1 hands; ridden and exhibited by Lewis M. Gibb. Second.—Billy, b. g., 15.2 hands; ridden by W. E. Candee, exhibited by Willard L. Candee. Third—Loki, b. g., 15.2½ hands; ridden by H. Cardenes; exhibited by W. N. Dykman.

The show ends to-day, with a card for the afternoon and evening as follows:

At 2:30, judging Fire Department; at 3, judging three ponies under saddle, boys to ride; at 3:15, judging seven horses in harness; at 3:35, judging three ponies under saddle, girls to ride; at 3:50, judging five pairs horses in harness; at 4:10, judging four ponies in harness; at 4:25, judging one high school; at 4:45, judging coaching club, four-in-hands;) at 5:15, judging six jumpers, six consecutive jumps, not exceeding three feet, ladies to ride; at 8, judging twelve saddle horses; at 8:30, judging five pairs horses in harness; at 8:50, judging four roadsters; at 9:10, judging seven high steppers; at 9:30, judging five saddle horses; at 9:45, judging two park teams, (four-in-hand;) at 10, judging seven saddle horses, ladies to ride; at 10:15, judging thirteen horses in harness; at 10:35, judging seven tandems, gentlemen to ride; at 10:50, judging two jumpers, (high jump.)

COACHING TO SUBURBAN CLUB.

Spuyten Duyvil's First Trip of the Season a Success.

The coaching clubs were out in force yesterday, and among the notable events was the trial trip of the Spuyten Duyvil. This latest addition to the public coaches of this city carried the representatives of the local press from the Plaza Hotel to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club on the King's Bridge Road. Samuel Walter Taylor, Jr., Secretary of the club, was in charge of the party, and the start was made from the hotel at 11:15 yesterday morning.

J. Dickman Brown supplied the horses, which were driven by his superintendent, Charles Miller. The first team was a fine quartet of browns, and the relay was at the Edgecombe Stable on One Hundred and Fortieth Street. From there a very sporty team of chestnut wheelers, with a gray and bay leader, drew the party to its destination, at the historic and picturesque grounds of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

Col. Lawrence Kip, President of the club, was in advance of the coaching party, and the newspaper men were received by him and entertained at luncheon. The initial trip was made in one hour and ten minutes, or five minutes inside of schedule time, and the return journey to the hotel was also prompt and pleasant. The first regular trip of the Spuyten Duyvil coach will be made on Monday from the Plaza Hotel at 2:15 P. M., and the return from the Suburban Riding and Driving Club is fixed for 5:15 P. M.

Racing at Hawthorne.

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Miss Maxim, 110 pounds, (J. Hill), 3 to 5, won; Marsian, 115, (Thorn,) 7 to 10, second; Pete Clay, 110 (Clay,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:43 3-4. Fannie Hunt, Carrie C., and Hawthorne Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, one mile. Our Maggie, 100 pounds, (Garner,) 8 to 5, won; Burrells Billett, 101, (J. Shields,) 8 to 5, second; Little Ed, 97, (Schorr,) 20 to 1, third. Time,—1:41 1-2. Silverado, Craft, Plevna also ran. Simrock left at post.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Tremor, 90 pounds, (E. Cochran,) won; Rossmore, 18, (Thompson,) second; Hartford, 108, (Clerico,) third. Time—1:42 1-2. Malloy, Jr., Torrent and Mopay also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Maid of Honor, 107 pounds, (Leigh,) won; Kamsin, 110, (Thorn,) second; Bon Soir, 110, (Clark,) third. Time—0:55 3-4. Ali and Halokel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Booze, 109 pounds, (Bergen,) won; Oakley, 100, (Thorn,) second; La Joya, 107, (Ballard,) third. Time—1:28. Ethel W., Fullerton Lass, Virginite, Harry Smith and Treasure also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Dick Behan, 105 pounds, (Bergen,) won; Collins, 102, (Schorr,) second; Cossack, 112, (E. Cochran,) third. Time—1:02 1-4. Medo, Lake Expense, La Verne, and Deimon also ran.

Royal Plate for St. Frusquin.

LONDON, May 10.—At Kempton Park to-day the Royal Two-Year-Old Plate, of 3,000 sovereigns, (2,400 sovereigns to the winner,) five furlongs, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin. Gulistan, also owned by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, was second, and Capt. W. H. Fife's Funny Boat third. The betting was 4 to 1 against St. Frusquin, 10 to 1 against Gulistan, 7 to 1 against Funny Boat, 8 to 1 each against Mr. C. Archer's Wheatfield and Mr. P. Botterill's High Treasurer, and 14 to 1 against the other starters.

Mr. Richard Croker's Eau de Gallie did not start in the May Handicap.

No Racing at St. Asaph.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The refusal of the Jockey Club to allow its patronage of the St. Asaph track to continue until Monday caused consternation in racing ranks here and the track officials were compelled to cancel to-day's programme. Nearly all stables are shipping there strings North, and by Monday not 100 horses will be left at the track. A meeting of the Virginia Jockey Club was held this afternoon and the club was reorganized and will continue to race, gegining Monday, but not as a member of the Jockey Club, alternating as before with Alexander Island.

MADE TOO MANY ERRORS.

New-Yorks Lose to Louisville—Boswell Pitches Well.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Louisville, 8; New-York, 4.
Chicago, 14; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	12	5	.706
Chicago	11	6	.647
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Boston	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	8	6	.538
Cincinnati	8	7	.533
New-York	7	8	.467
Brooklyn	6	7	.462
Louisville	5	10	.333
Washington	4	10	.286
St. Louis	5	13	.278

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—New-York lost today's game by its errors and its inability to hit Pitcher McDermott, who pitched excellent ball. Meekin was supplanted in the fourth by Boswell, who did good work for the Giants. Davis's home run was the feature. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGann, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0
Shugart, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Glasscock, ss.	0	1	4	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	1	4	1	0
Preston, 3b.	1	1	1	3	2
Luby, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Cote, c.	2	1	1	0	1
M'Derm't, p.	2	0	0	3	1
Total	8	10	27	13	4

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bannon, lf.	1	1	4	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	5	2	1
V. Hf'r'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	9	2	1
*Burke	0	0	0	0	0
Boswell, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Fuller, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	4	6†2	6	10	3

*Burke batted in Boswell's place. †Shugart hit by batted ball.

Louisville	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
New-York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. New-York, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off McDermott, 2; off Meekin, 3; off Boswell, 1. Struck out—By McDermott, 1; by Boswell, 5; by Meekin, 1. Home run—Davis. Three-base hit—Farrell. Stolen bases—Preston, Doyle, Bannon. Double plays—Glasscock, O'Brien, and Luby; O'Brien and Luby; Bannon and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—By Boswell, 1. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	3	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	—14
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 21; Boston, 6. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. Batteries—Hutchison and Donahue; Wilson, Bannon, and Ganzell. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	—14

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 21. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Peltz, Smith and Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—6
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Coakley, Hart, and Kinslow; Hofer, Gleason, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Long.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3. Batteries—Wallace and O'Connor; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Cornell, 6; Virginia, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—Cornell's second baseball game with the University of Virginia team was the prettiest contest that has been seen on Percy Field this season. Both teams played with great steadiness to the eighth inning, when the strain began to tell on the Virginia pitcher, and Cornell scored 2 runs. In the ninth several errors by the Virginia players and effective hits by Cornell increased the total of Cornell's score to 6. The score:

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—6
University of Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cornell, 8; Virginia, 4. Batteries—Cornell, Smith and Hamlin; for Virginia, Neeley and Cockran.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Steeplechase races at Morris Park.
Brooklyn Horse Show, Park Plaza, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.
Planked shad dinner of Columbia Yacht Club.
Baseball.—Yale vs. Orange, at East Orange, N. J.
Interscholastic games at Berkeley Oval, 2 P. M.
Club handicap golf matches, at St. Andrew's Links, Yonkers.

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

Pavonia Yacht Club planked shad dinner, at clubhouse, foot of Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.
Bicycle Road Runs.—Excelsior Cyclers, to Hackensack, from Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, at 9:30; Pastime Wheelmen, to Islip, L. I.; Manhattan Bicycle Club, to Islip, L. I.; Concord Cycle Club to Tottenville.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

Sportsmen's Exposition, Madison Square Garden.
Steeplechase meeting at Morris Park.
Meeting of Managers Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Union.

Handsome Souvenirs Free.

Harding & Co., the well-known shoe dealers of Fulton Street, have determined to make the opening of their new store, 464 Fulton Street, opposite Duffield, Brooklyn, more than usually attractive. In addition to the handsome permanent decorations, they have called to their aid C. E. Applegate of 17 Putnam Avenue, who has contributed many beautiful floral decorations. Besides this, they promise to every caller, male or female, a handsome souvenir. This offer should crowd the store from early this morning until 11 P. M., the hour set for closing.

No expense has been spared in fitting up the new store, and when it is thrown open to the public it will undoubtedly be the most up-to-date shoe store in Brooklyn. Every style and shape of shoe known to the trade can be found here. When asked regarding the rumored leather trust, Mr. Harding said that as far as he was concerned, it would not affect him at all, as orders had been placed far in advance, and that no matter how high the price of leather might go, he could sell all [illegible] they are

ORDERS FOR THE PARADE

Grand Marshal Luscomb Issues Directions to Wheelmen.

THE PARTICIPANTS TO BE CLASSED

All Divisions to Report at Headquarters at 1 o'Clock on June 15, and the Procession to Move an Hour Later.

Cyclists who contemplate taking part in the big cycle parade down the magnificent Coney Island wheel path on June 15 will be interested in the directions issued yesterday by Major Charles H. Luscomb. The Major will act as Grand Marshal of the parade. The first general order reads as follows:

1. The following officers are appointed on the staff of the Grand Marshal, and assigned to duty:

Capt. William A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Major Henry Chauncey, Eighth Battalion, to command the First Division; Major Clinton H. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, to command the Second Division; Capt. Frank R. Wiswell, to command the Third Division.

As aides to the Grand Marshal: Capt. George W. Rodgers, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. W. E. C. Mayer, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. H. A. Williams, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. W. K. Van Olinda, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. H. P. De Forest, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. T. J. Hooley, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. George W. Cowen, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Samuel Fahnestock, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Schermerhorn, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Gaylord, Eighth Battalion; Sergt. Major E. H. Coffin, Thirteenth Regiment; James O'Neill, Old Guard, and D. B. Van Vleck, Thirteenth Battalion.

2. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the day of the parade will be established at the junction of Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue.

All divisions and staff officers will report to the Grand Marshal at headquarters, 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M., June 15.

3. The parade will be formed in three divisions: First division, the clubs on Long Island.

Second division, New-York, New-Jersey, and visiting clubs.

Third division, all unattached wheelmen.

Divisions will form as follows:

First division, on south side of Eastern Parkway, facing north, right resting on Bedford Avenue and the line extending toward the park.

Second division, on north side of Eastern Parkway, facing south, left resting on Bedford Avenue and the line extending toward the park.

Clubs in seniority from left to right, leading club on the left.

Third division, at the plaza, right resting on the arch.

The formation to be in columns of four, at close quarters, wheels touching.

Clubs will count fours, and form in columns of fours, immediately upon reaching place in line, the leading four at the curb, facing the parkway, and the succeeding fours directly in rear.

4. The march will be in columns of fours, First Division, breaking from the right, to march to the left; Second Division, breaking from the left, to march to the right; Third Division, to the front.

Distance between fours on the march, 10 feet; between clubs, 25 feet; between divisions, 100 feet.

The commanding officer of each club, with the color bearer, will ride at the head of his club; all other officers in the rear.

5. Each club will report, by its commanding officer, to the Chief of Staff of the Grand Marshal, at headquarters, immediately upon arrival at the point of assembly, for assignment to place in line. Such report will be considered the time of arrival of the club. Clubs reporting after assembly will lose the place in line heretofore assigned them, and will be sent to the left of their divisions in the order of their arrival.

6. The military escort of the Grand Marshal will form on Eastern Parkway, in columns of fours, right resting east of and near Beford Avenue, and falling west.

7. The assembly will sound at 2 P. M., and the several divisions will be formed and ready to move at that hour.

8. The line of march will be through the west drive and down the cycle path to the road to Manhattan Beach, where the Grand Marshal, staff, and military escort will break from the column and receive a marching review. The column will continue, after passing the Grand Marshal, to the race track, and be there dismissed. The column will not halt or check pace until the race track is reached.

9. The column will pass in review at Parkville before the officials invited to review the same at the reviewing stand. Commanding officers of divisions and club and staff officers will alone salute the reviewing officers.

VAN SICKLEN ON THE WAY.

The Well-Known Cyclist Pedaling for the Washington-New-York Record.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—F. W. Van Sicklen, a New-York bicyclist, started at 4 o'clock this morning to ride from the capital to the metropolis on his wheel for a record. His route is via Baltimore, York, and Lancaster to Philadelphia; thence by the turnpike to Jersey City. Van Sicklen is due at the office of The New-York Times at 6 P. M. to-morrow.

Harry Higham, Jr., the present holder of the Washington-New-York record, had made arrangements to pace the New-York crack, but at the last moment was forced to withdraw, compelling Van Sicklen to ride alone.

The roads were in bad condition as far as Baltimore, which point was reached so a report from that city says, about eight hours late. At Ashton, the rider collided with a heavy wagon, causing a delay of half an hour.

Decoration Day Cycling at Patchogue.

The Patchogue (L. I.) Wheelmen will hold a race meet at that place on Decoration Day. The following is the programme of the races: One mile, novice, open; one mile, handicap, open; one mile, handicap, for Patchogue Wheelmen members only; 220-yard, flying start, open; 100-yard, slow, open. The special features will be a five-mile team race, which is a sweeping challenge by the Patchogue Wheelmen team to all Long Island teams for the island championship, for a silver cup, given by the Brooklyn Eagle; a one-third-mile bicycle, open, each contestant to ride separately against time. There will also be a 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, and a boys' potato race, open to boys under fifteen years of age. The entrance fee in each event is 50 cents. Entries can be sent to Alfred Peckham, Secretary, up to Wednesday, May 22, and must be accompanied by fee. The races will be held at Roe's Park track, on Maple Avenue, at 2 o'clock sharp. The track is now being laid out and will be in fine condition for May 30. Gold medals for first prizes and special prizes for seconds, will be awarded. The several committees are working to make the meet a big success. The team race will be well worth looking at. The race is open to all Long Island, inclusive of Brooklyn, and is limited to teams of four men each. It is expected that some of Long Island's crack riders will contest for the cup.

The Caledonians' 10-Mile Bicycle Race.

The New-York Caledonian Club has decided to hold its thirty-ninth annual games at Manhattan Field this year on Labor Day, Sept. 2. It is the intention of the Games Committee to take full advantage of the opportunities offered at Manhattan Field for running off a successful athletic meeting. The programme will include a five-mile foot race and a ten-mile bicycle race. Large cash prizes will be offered, and special prizes will be awarded to competitors breaking the record in any event. The most prominent professional athletes in the United States and Canada will compete. The committee is using every effort to make this meeting the most successful in the history of the club.

No Decision in Johnson's Case.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Chairman George D. Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen stated this afternoon that John S. Johnson, the crack rider, has not been declared a professional, as announced by a cycle paper. Mr. Gideon said that no action whatever had yet been taken in Johnson's case. Johnson was here to-day and gave to Chairman Gideon a formal denial of the charges made against him. Mr. Gideon promptly mailed Johnson's statement to the other members of the Racing Board, and they will decide by a mail vote whether or not Johnson shall be debarred from the amateur ranks.

Must Carry Lanterns in Bergen County.

The different villages in Bergen County, N. J., have ordiances requiring all riders after night fall to carry lanterns on their wheels. The officers have been lenient thus far, but now announce that hereafter a fine of $5 will be imposed. Joseph Thomas of Peterborough is the first victim, and was recently fined the full amount for riding without a light.

Club Quarters for the Quills.

The Quill Club Wheelmen decided yesterday to [illegible] club quarters in Newspaper Row. [illegible]ons for membership have been made, and the outlook is very promising for the success of the organization. The proposed race meet under the auspices of the club will probably be held during the latter part of June.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Capt. Johnson describes the route selected for the run of the Press Wheelmen on Sunday as follows: "Leave on Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 11 o'clock sharp. On arriving at St. George the following route will be taken: St. George to Tottenville, S. I., seventeen miles, Al road; cross ferry to Perth Amboy; fare, 5 cents. Straight up the hill from ferry about two blocks to cigar stand and sign, "Metuchen Road." seven miles—two miles of road ridable, but not good, then side path to Metuchen. Then straight ahead to Plainfield—seven miles. In Plainfield turn to right two blocks before reaching the railroad, and then straight road to Newark, through Cranfield and Elizabeth—seventeen miles."

—The devotees of bicycling in Jamaica, L. I., have decided to organize a club. A number of them met at the residence of William Bissell on Wednesday evening and appointed Charles R. Doughty and William Valk a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Among the wheelmen present were Postmaster George C. Damon, F. L. Damon, Frank Rider, Benedict Cooper, Stanley Jordan, Charles Millburn, William Nagle, Carl Stuart, Frederick Jordan, and George Watts. When the club is organized, women will be admitted to membership. Jamaica is an ideal town for cycling. Its system of macadam roads having cost $400,000.

—H. B. Shattuck & Son, the New-England agents for the Stearns wheels, have three very large stores—one in Boston and two in Lowell. In connection with their Lowell stores they also have a riding hall about 60 feet by 40 which occupies one whole floor of a five-story building. The hall is fixed up very nicely, is lighted by electricity, and has parlors near the entrance. Several instructors are also employed to teach the art of cycling. They are at present arranging for a similar riding hall for their Boston trade, which hall will be in the Back Bay district.

—More wheelmen are fined for violating village ordinances in Jamaica every year than in any other Long Island town. The sidewalk ordinance is the one most frequently violated. Every arrest means a fee for the constable, and on Sundays it is the practice of that official to hide behind a hedge at a point where the road is impassable, and pounce upon every unsuspecting cyclist who skirts the edge of the walk with his wheel.

—Herman Kobbé and others who have asked similar questions are informed that wheelmen's road maps can be obtained from the Secretaries of the State division. The names and addresses of these officials are to be found in The L. A. W. Bulletin, which is sent to all league members.

—The Concord Cycle Club of Brooklyn held a meeting recently, at which five new members were taken in and the following runs decided on: May 12, to Tottenville, S. I.; May 19, Tarrytown; May 26, Fort Hamilton; Decoration Day, to the Irvington-Millburn road race.

—The second number of The Crescent Bulletin has just appeared, and is full of information interesting and useful to the agents of that popular wheel. On the first page is a cut of the Western Wheel Works factory. This plant covers an area of nearly six acres.

—"Sandy" Sinclair has removed all traces of the recent freshet from the Springfield (Mass

LITTLE HEED TO THE INJUNCTIONS

South Carolina Officials Will Test the Dispensary Case—Negroes Rejoice at the Registration Decision.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 10.—For the present Gov. Evans and the State authorities are paying no attention whatever to the registration decision of the United States Circuit Court.

The State Government is to-day giving all its attention to the dispensary injunction, with the view of definitely determining the course the State should pursue. The order says that no liquor that is brought into the State for individual use shall be molested in any way. Now, the plan is to make the constables seize liquor that is sent in where they think it is not for personal use, making the constables the judges. Then, if arraigned for contempt, they can set up the defense that they were convinced that the liquor was for other than individual use. The same plan is to apply to searches. Carrying out this idea, the following circular of instructions to constables has been issued:

To Constables: Seize all liquor coming into the State for other than personal use. Guard and watch "blind tigers" carefully, and seize all liquor in possession of "blind tigers" or of those engaged in the illicit traffic of liquor.

The circular was sent out by the State Board of Control, of which Gov. Evans is the Chairman.

In the presence of a large crowd of curious persons, several constables yesterday stood by and saw several crates of beer unloaded at the Union Station here without interfering. At a country town one defiant constable made a seizure, saying he knew of the injunction.

The negroes regard the registration injunction as a second emancipation, and today the Ministerial Union, of which every negro minister is a member, issued an address which thanks the attorneys in the case and the "many friends of the negroes in their fight for emancipation from the cruel and unlawful registration laws," and proceeds thus:

We beg further to say that we shall always prove true to that faction of white men who protected us in that awful régime of negro banishment, and shall vote for and with our white friends for good government, seeking only for that minority representation which any reasonable white man will accord us.

We recognize the fact that intelligence and money must rule, to which we cheerfully subscribe. There shall never arise by our assistance the condition of affairs prior to 1876; neither do we desire the return of the condition of affairs so recently laid low by the decision of the Federal courts.

It is the purpose of the ministers to call a conference as soon as we can learn the condition and advise our people to vote only for our white friends among the conservatives. We do not propose to follow the defunct Republicans hitherto styled leaders. We believe in decent men for State officers, even among them, and if such can't be had we shall have all Democrats; it matters but little to us, at any rate so far as local politics are concerned.

We are Republicans, but we will live here with our Democratic white neighbors; experience has taught us this, and no man, white or black, will ever be able again to lead the negroes as they did in former days. Now that peace has come between the races, we mean to maintain it.

It is now understood that Gov. Evans will endeavor to secure a decision on the registration case from the United States Supreme Court.

AMERICAN HORSE IS ARRESTED

The Indian Friend of the Government Is Accused of Having More Wives than Law Allows.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Special Agent Dickson of the Pine Ridge (S. D.) Indian Agency has reported to the Indian Bureau that American Horse, the noted Sioux chief, had been arrested by United States Marshals on the charge of bigamy.

While technically the Edmunds act originally intended to destroy polygamy in Utah, it extends to all the Territorial districts of the United States, and has recently been enforced by local courts in Washington City itself. The framers of that act and the Congress that passed it never contemplated that it would be applied to Indian reservations.

Polygamy is one of the practices of Indians living in tribal relations which is being gradually eliminated by the introduction of civilization. Indian Agent Dickson reports that this aggressive move on the part of United States Marshals to enforce the Edmunds law in the Indian Territory has for its chief purpose the collection of fees.

Officials of the Indian Bureau say that American Horse is one of the most powerful Indian chiefs of the country, and has always been a true friend of the Government, doing all in his power to prevent uprisings and to subdue outbreaks.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

A Large Number of Bills Receive Executive Approval.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 575—Assemblyman Hamilton, providing for additional expenses of Commissioners of Appraisal connected with the sanitary protection of the New-York City water supply.

Chapter 576—Senator Guy's, regulating the grading and paving of streets in the annexed district.

Chapter 578—Assemblyman Blake's, amending Sections 635 and 636 of the Code of Civil Procedure with reference to attachments.

Chapter 580—Assemblyman Norton's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to temporary stenographer.

Chapter 581—Assemblyman Higbie's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to fines.

Chapter 582—Assemblyman Blake's, relating to the mode of taking, entering, and enforcing a judgment.

Chapter 583—Senator Guy's, providing for the expenses of Supreme Court Justices in New-York City who come from without the county.

Chapter 585—Assemblyman Malby's, amending the insurance law relative to town, county, and co-operative insurance corporations.

Chapter 589—Assemblyman Keck's, appropriating $50,000 for continuing the State land survey under Verplanck Colvin, the Superintendent of the survey, whose salary shall be $5,000. This is the first appropriation Mr. Colvin has secured for some years, Govs. Hill and Flower having vetoed his appropriation bills each year. Mr. Colvin is a Republican.

Chapter 591—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, increasing the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Buildings to $5,000.

Chapter 594—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to reading laws in evidence.

Chapter 595—Assemblyman Norton's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to Surrogates.

Chapter 596—Assemblyman Robbins's, amending the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Special Sessions.

Chapter 597—Assemblyman Nixon's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to costs in Justices' courts.

Chapter 599—Assemblyman Eldridge's, appropriating $8,000 for a survey of the Upper Hudson River Valley. The State Engineer and Surveyor and the State Superintendent of Public Works shall, as soon as practicable, cause a survey to be made of the Upper Hudson River Valley, with a view to determining what lakes and streams may be improved, or the waters thereof stored or diverted, in order to provide for an enlargement of the Champlain Canal; for restoring to the water power of the Hudson River at or below Glens Falls, the water diverted therefrom for canal purposes, and for improving the navigation of the Lower Hudson River. The State Engineer and Surveyor and the State Superintendent of Public Works shall locate the particular sites for dams, establish the lines of flow for securing the full storage available at the various reservoir sites such survey may disclose, and make careful estimates of the cost of constructing such dams or reservoirs and of the amount of stored water that will result from the full development thereof.

WAGES ADVANCED IN LARGE FACTORIES

Six Thousand Employes in Wheeling to Receive Ten Per Cent. More.

WHEELING, May 10.—Notices were posted last night and this morning in all the departments of the Riverside Iron Company and also of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company of an advance of 10 per cent. in wages on all day work, and a corresponding advance in the piece work. The advance will affect over 6,000 men in the employ of the two concerns, which are now running on full time.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 10.—The 10 per cent. reduction made in wages at the Peabody Mills, Jan. 19, 1895, will be restored May 27.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 10.—The tanners' strike in this city is practically ended. The men have returned to work by a restoration of half of the cut made in their wages of 1802.

O'Brien Bolters Did Not Meet.

The meeting of the new O'Brien Democracy, composed of members of the O'Brien Democracy dissatisfied with the way in which John J. O'Brien conducted the affairs of the organization, which was advertised to take place at Cooper Union last night, has been indefinitely postponed.

TROLLEY CARS END TWO LIVES

A Boy and a Girl in Newark Run Over Because the Fenders Were Defective —Another Girl Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Two children were instantly killed to-day by the trolley cars, and another was seriously injured. The names of the dead are:

BUCHANAN, AGNES, twelve years old, of 310 North Third Street, Harrison.

BASTINO, JOSEPH, seven years old, of 65 Adams Street.

The injured child is Maggie Gallagher, twelve years old, of 401 John Street, Kearney.

Agnes Buchanan, daughter of Andrew Buchanan, was out walking at 11 o'clock this morning on Central Avenue. When she reached the corner of Hoyt Street, she started to run across the street. Just as she reached the middle of the street she became bewildered at seeing a car bearing down upon her.

Before she could leave the track, the trolley car struck her. It is said that as the child reached the track, she tripped and fell to the ground.

The car was in charge of Motorman Amzi Allen of 380 Warren Street. The car was going down grade, and when Allen saw the child he was unable to bring the car to a stop in time to save her life. He tried to lower the fender when he saw the child, but it would not work.

Joseph Bastino was struck by Car No. 23 of the Newark and Orange line at 3:30 o'clock, on Ferry Street, near Adams. The boy's head was almost severed from the body. The child was the son of Tomaso Bastino of 65 Adams Street. The fender attached to the trolley was also defective, as in the case of Agnes Buchanan. It passed clear over the body of the boy. Daniel Lyons measured the fender and found that it was nineteen inches above the ground. The conductor and motorman were arrested and held, pending the County Physician's investigation.

Maggie Gallagher, while returning to her home at 401 John Street, after viewing a circus parade, was struck by the fender of a Jersey City trolley car on Market Street, and knocked down. She was badly cut about the head. The child's wounds were dressed by a physician and she was taken home.

A Minister Struck by a Trolley.

The Rev. George K. Phoebus, a retired Methodist clergyman, who lives at 134 Second Place, Brooklyn, and who is sixty-six years old, was knocked down by a Brooklyn trolley car yesterday afternoon, but escaped injury.

He was crossing Court Street at Second Place when Car 502 of the Court Street line struck him. Getting up, he walked to his home, and after supper he went out to visit some friends. He did not tell his family of the accident, and they were surprised when the reporter called to get some facts concerning it.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Leslie Morgan.

Charles Leslie Morgan died yesterday after an illness of two weeks. He was a shipping and commission merchant at 35 South William Street, having succeeded his brother, W. D. Morgan, and his father, E. E. Morgan. E. E. Morgan & Co. had been prominent in packet line commerce. He had his training with the Griswolds when that family had packets in service between England and the Continent and this port. E. E. Morgan & Co. had Morgan's Bristol Line and the Great Western Line. The substitution of steam for sails diverted the packet trade elsewhere after E. E. Morgan died, and W. D. Morgan became head of the firm.

The legacy of good connections and a reputation for business integrity retained for Charles L. Morgan a strong commercial hold, but he devoted himself only to general shipping orders. Illness which he could not understand led him to consult a physician about a fortnight ago. The physician dismissed him with advice and a light prescription, as it did not appear that the ailment was serious. As Mr. Morgan rose to go he was attacked with paralysis, from which he did not rally. He was forty-eight years old, and lived with his family at Great Neck, L. I.

Gen. —oseph Colton.

Gen. Joseph Colton of the Southern Army died Thursday at his home in New-Haven, Conn. He was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1815, of prominent Puritan stock, being descended from Thomas Hooker. He was in Tennessee when the war broke out and became aide de camp to Gen. Pemberton, who gave him the commission of General after the siege of Vicksburg. Gen. Colton leaves one daughter, Mrs. Easton of Houma, La.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Judge John D. Field, a well-known resident of New-Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday. He was ninety years old. He was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat, where he served two terms. Mr. Field once declined the nomination for Sheriff. He leaves four daughters.

—Joseph Dorsey of Baltimore, one of the best-known restaurateurs in the South, died yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was fifty-seven years old. He succeeded his father, Col. Daniel Dorsey, as proprietor of Barnum's Hotel, for years Baltimore's famous hosteiry.

—James Bishop died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emory McClintock, in Morristown, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old. He served in the State Legislature, and organized and presided over the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Trenton for fifteen years.

—Andrew H. Lucas, inventor of the Lucas ship, died yesterday in St. Louis. His death was caused from dementia, resulting from a serious disappointment over the financial failure of his numerous enterprises.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,565,974.11
Gold bullion	50,250,088.68
Total	$144,816,062.79
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,649.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	86,960.00
Total	$48,727,689.00
Balance	$96,088,373.79
Standard silver dollars	$344,855,008.00
Silver bullion	600,038.64
Total	$345,455,046.64
Outstanding silver certificates	329,988,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,580,097.00
Total	$322,408,407.00
Balance	23,046,639.64
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,178,166.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25
Total	$149,165,471.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,165,280.00
Balance	191.25
United States notes	$77,962,520.62
Outstanding currency certificates	33,645,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	630,000.00
Total	$38,015,000.00
Balance	39,947,520.62
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,158,807.00
National bank notes	4,702,484.91
Fractional silver coin	16,582,264.56
Fractional currency	67.50
Minor coin	1,248,807.79
Deposits in national banks	16,481,620.15
Bonds and interest paid	1,629,468.18
Total	$67,803,520.09
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,410,335.50
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,287,338.46
Disbursing officers' balances	25,124,844.99
Post Office Department account	3,456,521.50
Miscellaneous items	1,962,783.54
Total	$44,241,823.99
Balance	23,561,696.10
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$182,644,427.40

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$441,377.23	$4,182,138.52	$182,170,167.25
Internal revenue	379,340.22	3,634,649.86	124,276,186.68
Miscellaneous	75,214.62	651,524.56	12,616,542.44
Total	$895,932.07	$8,468,312.96	$329,062,916.32

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$325,000.00	$2,969,000.00	$34,264,456.75
War	133,000.00	1,194,000.00	44,966,688.12
Navy	50,000.00	450,000.00	26,356,521.84
Indians		141,000.00	3,940,728.69
Pensions	700,000.00	6,508,000.00	124,788,124.90
Interest	28,940.00	1,522,933.45	30,390,884.74
Total	$1,436,940.00	$12,782,932.48	$318,626,905.04
Excess of expenditures over receipts	541,007.93	4,264,619.52	49,563,988.72

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$5,000.00	$101,395.00	$11,380,850.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	24,589.00	476,406.50	11,037,578.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,567,420	$37,220
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,031,683	20,180
Total	$345,499,103	$57,359

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.11	.10*
Belcher	.55	.56*
Best & Belcher	.70	.69
Bodie Consolidated	1.05	1.10*
Bulwer	.10	.13
Challar	.38	.37
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.95	2.80
Crown Point	.50	.50*
Gould & Curry	.40	.40*
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.30
Mexican	.70	.67
Mono	.18	.18
Ophir	1.70	1.60
Potosi	.40	.42*
Savage	.25	.25
Sierra Nevada	.71	.67
Union Consolidated	.46	.46
Utah	.11	...
Yellow Jacket	.29	.30

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 10.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	1.02	1.02
Argentum	.94	.92
Portland	.68	.69½
Anaconda	.36	.36
Isabella	.18	.18
Union	.13¼	.13½

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, May 10.—The market for local stocks was not quite so strong as it has been for a few days past, and there were few marked features. Dominion was perhaps the most active stock on the list, but trading in this seems rather perfunctory, though the price was forced up a point, to 17. Gas securities were neglected, there being only one sale of Gas seconds, at 56. Mexican Central was also very quiet, a few sales of the first incomes occurring at 19⅝, ¼ under yesterday's close. The stock was fractionally higher, at 13⅜. Bell Telephone was firm at 193, ½ advance over yesterday's close. Erie Telephone sold, ex-dividend, at 56¼, which is ¾ behind yesterday's sales, allowing for the $1 dividend. New-England Telephone was strong at 70. The land stocks were traded in to some extent, and there is considerable bullish gossip on them. East Boston was steady at 6¼, and San Diego at 9. Boston Land was quiet at 5½, and West End Land firm at 3. Boston and Albany was steady at 208. The company's statement, out today for the quarter ending March 31, shows an increase in net earnings of about $36,000 over the same quarter last year. Boston and Maine was steady at 168. The earnings of the latter road are reported as very good, and show a steady increase. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford gained ⅝, to 202. The West End Street Railway was fairly active, but dropped ½, to 80¼.

The copper shares were very active, and the strength was continued, on reports of sales of copper at 10¼c. The London copper market closed strong for spot, at 44½, which is 3 points higher than it was about a week ago. Boston and Montana sold up 1, to 48¾, receding later to 48⅜. It is said that if copper holds an average of 10c, the Montana Company can easily pay $3 a share next Fall. Butte was strong at the opening, at an advance of ⅜, but lost ⅝ closing at 15⅝. Calumet and Hecla advanced 1½, to 289, and Franklin was steady at 16. Kearsarge was the strongest stock on the list, and sold up a point, to 14. Osceola gained 1⅛, to 29⅝, but later receded to 29. Quincy recovered its loss of the last few days, selling up 3 points, to 120. The scrip was also 3 points higher, at 68. Tamarack was steady at 140, and the Junior at 1¾. Wolverine gained ¼, to 6½, but lost it later, closing at 6¼.

Money loaned at 3 per cent. New-York funds sold at 15@17c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	18	30	15	..
Boston	6¼	..	..	5¼
Boston W. P.	125	150	125	150
Brookline	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
East Boston	6	6¼	6	6¼
West End	..	3⅛	..	3¼

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	193	194½	..	..
Erie, ex div	56¾	57	57¾	58
Mexican	..	100	..	100
New-England	..	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	16⅞	17	16¼	16½
Dominion Coal pf	91½	92	91½	92
General Electric pf	64	65	64½	66
Illinois Steel	46	46½	..	..
Lamson Store Serv.	24	25	24	24½
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18	17⅜	18
Reece Butt. Hole	19¼	19½	19½	19⅝
West. Elec. 1st pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½
West. Elec.	32½	34¼	33½	35
Bay State Gas	10⅜	11	10	10¾

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	..	208	207½	..
Boston & Lowell	202	..	201½	..
Boston & Maine	168	169	169½	167¼
Central Mass.	15¼	16	15¼	15½
Central Mass. pf	59¾	60¼	59½	60
C. J. R. & S. Y.	98¼	99	..	98¾
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	104½	105½	..	106
Conn. & Pass	138½	..	..	..
Fitchburg	16½	..	17½	..
Fitchburg pf	..	..	89½	90
Flint & P. M. pf	44½	50	43	45
Maine Central	132½	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	202	201½	202
N. Y. & N. E. pf	80	..	..	70
Old Colony	..	179	178¾	179¼
West End	60	63½	89	89½
West End pf	..	..	90	90½

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	75	..	..
Atlantic	14	14⅝	14⅜	15
Bost. & Mon.	47⅛	48⅛	47⅝	48
Butte & Bost.	15	15½	15½	15½
Cal. & Hecla	..	..	287	289
Centennial	..	50	..	50
Franklin	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
Kearsarge	14	14½	13¼	13½
Napa (Quicksilver)	..	5½	..	..
Osceola	29¼	29⅝	28½	29
Quincy	116	119	117	119
Tamarack	138	142	138	140
Tamarack, Jr.	17½	18½	18	18¼
Wolverine	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	105¾	..	105¾	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	86	86½	..	..
Eastern 1st 6s	120	121	120	121
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	62	75	62	75
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	93½	94¼	93	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	..	66¾	..	..
Mex. C. 1st inc.	19¾	19⅝	..	..
Mex. C. 2d inc.	11¼	11½	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	116½	116	116	116½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	109	..	108¾	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	110½	109	110	110
Rut. 1st 6s	..	..	109½	111
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	104	104¼
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	55	57	..	..
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1908	..	110	..	110

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elec.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Bay S. G. Inc. 7s	30	33	31	35

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The local market to-day was the largest in volume and broadest that has been seen for a long time. Reading was the most active feature, with sales amounting to 29,310 shares. The next in point of activity were Northern Pacific and St. Paul, in the order named. No news of any moment developed and the characteristic of the market was an endeavor on the part of buyers to get into the market at almost any price. There was a further advance in Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania, the former selling up to 37 and the latter to 53¾. The unlisted specialties showed fractional gains for Wabash, Choctaw and United Gas Improvement, the buying in the latter being good up to 7½. The traction stocks were steady, with Metropolitan the feature. There were no material changes, except in Metropolitan, and that showed a decidedly buoyant tone. Advances from 50 to 62½. It closed at the top price on sales of 3,400 shares. At the close the market was strong at the best prices of the day.

Dick Brothers & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17	17½	17	17½
Choctaw	17	17½	16	16¼
Con. Trac. stock	29	29½	29	32
Elec. Trac	74½	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
Elec. Trac. receipts	64½	64⅞	64	64⅞
Elec. Stg. com	29	29½	29	30
Elec. Stg. pf	29	30	29	30
Electro-Pneu	⅝	..	½	⅝
Hestonville com	62½	63	62⅝	63½
Hestonville pf	..	73	71	73
Hunt. & B. T.	33	35	34	34½
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	55	54	54½
Indianapolis	36½	37½	36	37
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	..	20¾	..
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46	45	46
Lehigh Valley	36¾	..	36¼	36⅜
Met. Traction	96⅞	96½	94½	95
Northern Central	68	..	68	..
Northern Pacific	6¼	6½	5½	5⅝
Northern Pac. pf	24½	25	23½	24
Pennsylvania	53½	53¾	53⅛	53¼
Penn. Steel pf	27	29	26	28
People's	59¾	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞
Phila. Traction	83¼	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜
Phila. & Erie	25¾	..	25½	26
Reading	9⅞	9 15-16	9¼	9⅜
Rochester Ry	37	40	35	40
United Co.s of N. J.	233	234	233	234
United Gas Imp.	71⅞	72	71⅜	71½
W. N. Y. & P.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Welsbach	44	..	44¼	44¾

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	85½	86½	85½	86
N. J. Con 5s	86	86¼	85½	86
Newark Pass. 5s	102	102½	102	..
People's Trac. 5s	91⅝	91⅞	91½	92

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 10, 3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 41s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, easy at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, easy at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, dull at 27s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 46s; do, colored dull at 47s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western spot, dull at 33s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red, Spring, firm at 5s 6¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 7¾d; May firm at 4s 7¾d; June firm at 4s 7½d; July firm at 4s 7¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2@£2 10s.

P. M.—Cotton—Future closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, 3 36-64@3 37-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 36-64@3 37-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 38-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 45-64@3 46-64d, buyers.

LONDON, May 10, 4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined petroleum, 6½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 8d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 9d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 9s 11¼d; August, 10s 3d. Australian tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@22s per cwt; mutton, 22s 6d@25s per cwt.

HAVANA, May 10.—Sugar—All qualities slightly declined. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 7⅛c premium; exchange on London, 18@19c premium.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:40, 10:50 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. (No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Religious Notices.

A.A.A.A.—Central Metropolitan Meetings.

FAREWELL TO METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th ST. AND 6th AV., AT 4 O'CLOCK. ADDRESSES BY MR. CADMAN AND OTHERS. OPENING AT 14TH ST. THEATRE, 14th ST. and 6th AV. AT 7:30. SACRED CONCERT BY HORNER'S ORCHESTRA. AT 8, SERVICE OF SONG. AT 8:30, ADDRESS ON EVOLUTION AND RELIGION BY THE LEADER, REV. S. P. CADMAN. MONDAY NIGHT, OPENING AT CENTRAL, OUR NEW HOME, 14th ST. AND 7th AV., CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. TUESDAY NIGHT, PICTORIAL, PHILIP PHILLIPS, JR. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, BIBLE READING BY MR. CADMAN. THURSDAY NIGHT, ADDRESS ON POPULAR SUBJECTS BY REV. MR. HARTSOCK. FRIDAY NIGHT, QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY MR. CADMAN. SATURDAY NIGHT, CONCERT FOR THE PEOPLE. NOON MEETINGS EVERY DAY FROM 12 TO 1.

ALL S. S. WORKERS ARE CORDIALLY INvited to attend the MUSICAL NIGHT of the N. Y. S. S. Association, on Monday, May 13, 8 P. M., in the Madison Av. Ref. Ch., cor. of 57th St. Mr. A. T. Schauffler will preside. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will speak on Music as a "Help" and a "Hindrance." Dr. H. R. Palmer will speak on "Teaching New Music; (a) Theory, (b) Practice." Dr. Palmer will handle the audience as a S. S. and teach them some new tunes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, East 14th St. and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., will close this SERIES OF SERVICES for the season by preaching TO-MORROW and the FOLLOWING SUNDAY, MAY 12 AND MAY 19, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—A SERVICE commemorative of the seventieth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held Sunday, May 12, at 4 P. M., in the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, John Hall, D. D., pastor, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth Street. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach the sermon, on "Books as Bread, or Books as Poison."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches. Subject: "Outrageous Roman Catholic Falsehoods Regarding Father Lambert, the Converted Redemptorist Priest." Protestants and Catholics invited.

A. H. DIXON PREACHES AND F. H. JACOBS sings in Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn every evening next week. Open-air service every evening at 7:15. Miss Tyson gives blackboard talks at 4:15 P. M. Everybody welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 4 P. M. (Seats free.) A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

A.—A.—A.—REV. JOSEPH DURYEA, D. D., will preach in THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5 th AV., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors—Services Sunday, May 12 at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway. Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service. | Sermon by Rev. W. M. George Thompson, M. A.
Sermon by Rev. G. H. McGrew, D. D. | 7:45, Evening Service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Services—Holy communion at 9 A. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. Musical service at 4 P. M. Easter cantata by P. Hiller. Evening service at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5 th AV., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion, sermon by the Rev. E. V. Evans, rector of Trinity Church, St. Augustine; 4 P. M., Choral evensong, Church Club lecturer.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80TH St., Near Madison Av.—Sunday evening, May 12, service at 8 o'clock, with a special sermon to men by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector of St. George's Church.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. J. Coleman Adams, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 14TH ST. —Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:45, "What Think Ye of Christ?" Seats free.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 8th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.,

TEN FAVOR M'LAUGHLIN

This, at Least, Was the Rumor About the Jury in His Case.

ONLY ONE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE

The Jury Comes in Early This Morning and Asks for Instructions—--The Charge Reduced to Extortion.

The fate of Inspector William W. McLaughlin, on trial for having extorted $50 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., on Nov. 21, 1891, is now in the hands of the jury.

While the case has lasted for four weeks, but three days were occupied in the actual trial— that is, the hearing of the testimony and the addresses of counsel for the prosecution and defense. The rest of the time was consumed in procuring a jury.

There was but one witness examined yesterday for the defense. He was Leo Schlesinger, who had a conversation with Seagrist on April 10 on the McLaughlin charges, and who was produced to impugn the credibility of the principal witness for the prosecution. The rest of the day was devoted to the summing up of Col. James for the defense and Col. Fellows for the prosecution, and the charge of Justice Barrett.

The jury retired at 6:45 P. M. Nothing was heard from it until 10:35, when it went to dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel. The jurors returned shortly before midnight.

A rumor gained circulation when the jury returned that, after a number of ballots, they stood 10 to 2 for acquittal. The jurors who stood out for conviction were said to be William Scott, a clerk of 25 Duane Street, and Joseph Bulova, jeweler of 57 Maiden Lane.

At 1:15 this morning the jurors came in for instructions. They desired to know the basis for the charge of collusion between Burns and the defendant.

Judge Barrett instructed them that the alleged collusion was based on the fact that McLaughlin had asked the Police Commissioners to detail Burns to his commands to look after violations of the corporation ordinances, and that the threats of Burns were followed by the payment of money, whereupon the interference ceased.

The Judge also instructed them that no juror had the right to arbitrarily disregard the testimony of a witness, which was not impeached. He also told them to entirely disregard the statement made by Galligan that he believed Burns had "buncoed" him, and that McLaughlin had not received any of the money. This, said the Judge, was an opinion and not testimony, and should be disregarded.

At 2 o'clock this morning the jury was still out, and the Justice was waiting in the court building.

When the trial was resumed yesterday morning Col. James moved to strike out the testimony of Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., the chief witness for the prosecution, and of Thomas P. Galligan, another important witness for the people, on the ground that it was incompetent, but Justice Barrett denied the motion.

Then Col. James asked that the prosecution be required to elect on which charge, extortion or bribery, the defendant would be put on his defense. The Judge granted this request, and District Attorney Fellows said that the people would rely for the conviction on the fifth count of the indictment, which charged extortion.

Col. James made a formal motion that the court direct the jury to acquit the accused on the ground that the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge in the indictment by competent testimony. This motion was denied, and a motion was made for the dismissal of the indictment, which Justice Barrett also denied.

Col. James, in his opening address, likened the prosecution to the mountain in labor, which brought forth a mouse. The prosecution, he said, after all the elaborate preparations for the trial and the three weeks spent in getting a jury, had finally presented all their evidence in one day. They had to abandon four of the counts in the elaborate indictment and were reduced to one. All the stories of bribery were swept overboard. The prosecution jettisoned that part of their cargo, because the man who made the charges could not prove them. Their principal, Seagrist, he said, had broken down at the crucial point in his testimony. In the transaction which Seagrist alleged occurred on Nov 21, 1891, and on which the indictment is based, the witness was not willing to swear that he gave the $50 to McLaughlin, although he had sworn so before the Grand Jury.

The case for the prosecution rested entirely on the testimony of Seagrist, whose memory, Col. James contended, was not reliable, and whose credibility as a witness had been attacked by a conversation with Leo Schlesinger, a well-known business man, on April 10, and to him he said that he had never paid any money to McLaughlin, and he also told Schlesinger to say to McLaughlin that he need not be afraid of his testimony, as it would not hurt him, because his memory was not clear as to the events to which he had testified.

Seagrist, the lawyer said, had denied this conversation. The prosecution had abandoned the charge of bribery on which four of the five counts in the indictment were founded, and which had been originally held to be the chief charge, because they were convinced it had no case.

Leo Schlesinger was called as the first witness for the defense. He testified that on April 10 he chanced to meet Seagrist, whom he had known for six years, at Prince and Crosby Streets, where Seagrist was engaged in furnishing the Metropolitan Hotel. Seagrist hailed him, and opened the conversation by saying that he had read in the papers that Schlesinger had given bail for McLaughlin. Seagrist then said that he had torn down a number of buildings in the First Precinct while McLaughlin was Captain there, and that McLaughlin had never bothered him, and he had never given the Captain a dollar. Seagrist also said that he had given Burns $50 on one occasion, but he did not know whether McLaughlin had ever got a cent of it, so he wanted the witness to tell McLaughlin that his testimony could not hurt him.

The witness also said that the version of the conversation given by Seagrist on the stand on Thursday was entirely false. He had reported his conversation with Seagrist to McLaughlin the same day.

On cross-examination nothing material or contradictory was developed.

No other witness was called for the defense, and a recess was ordered until 2 P. M.

After recess Col. James addressed the jury for the defense. After congratulating the jury upon reaching the last stage of this prolonged case he desired, he said, to clear up as far as possible the extraneous matter which had come into the case. The prosecution had charged two crimes in the indictment, bribery and extortion, but they were compelled to abandon the bribery charge and stand on the indictment with four-fifths of it knocked out.

The lawyer read the sections of the Penal Code defining extortion, and said that the evidence utterly failed to support a charge of that character. There was no evidence that any of the money paid by Galligan to Burns went to Capt. McLaughlin. The witness himself said that he did not believe that McLaughlin got any of this money. If such a state of affairs existed in the First Precinct as had been charged by the prosecution, why did they not produce some of the builders who it is claimed had paid tribute to the police while Capt. McLaughlin was in charge of that precinct. Seagrist did not claim that he was in fear when he paid the money. This was an essential feature of extortion. On the contrary the act of Seagrist was that of a man who was prepared to bribe and who anticipated that his bribe would be accepted. To convict this defendant it must be shown that the extortion was due to fear.

The lawyer then reviewed the testimony of Seagrist, and contended that it did not show any wrongful act on the part of the defendant, and before a conviction was had the complicity of the Captain with Burns must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt. The testimony of Seagrist was contradicted by Schlesinger, and if they believed Schlesinger, then they must disbelieve Seagrist.

Col. James spoke of the wave of reform that had swept over the city during the last year. All good citizens, he said, should be united in support of measures of reform, but reform should not be allowed to exceed its legitimate limits and become persecution.

"Even the Park Commissioners, who had the expending of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the relief of the poor," said Col. James, "and who, perhaps, in spending this money, had technically violated the law, such men as Nathan Straus, and Clausen, and ex-Judge Tappen, who, at one time occupied a seat on the bench now graced by the Judge presiding at this trial, were indicted by the same Grand Jury which indicted the defendant at the bar. That was reform run mad. Even the District Attorney was attacked, but the assault was unsuccessful. Now they have brought a man who all his life has been engaged in tearing down and demolishing, to tear down and demolish the defendant."

District Attorney Fellows summed up for the prosecution. He spoke for an hour and a half, and made a most eloquent and forcible argument.

He expressed surprise that the defence had not produced more testimony, but he was convinced that they had not a sufficient answer to the accusation. The prosecution, he said, had shown conclusively the relations between Burns and McLaughlin. So intimate were the relations that the act of one was the act of both. One was the agent of the other. Burns was doing this work for McLaughlin, and it was precisely the same as though McLaughlin had done it himself. Burns never made a demand for money himself, but told the builders to see the Captain. The work had been stopped by Burns, all labor had ceased, and after the Captain was seen, the work went on as before. The jury could not doubt such evidence, unless they wanted to find a doubt, and for no other reason. A reasonable doubt could not be born in the minds of intelligent men.

The mandate to these builders, Col. Fellows said, was, "You shall not carry on business unless you pay. Pay us, and you may do, without delay or hindrance, just what you had the right to do under your permit from the authorities." McLaughlin was warned by Seagrist against Burns, but he replied: "That's all right. I'll take care of that." This was proof, the District Attorney said, of the intimate relations between the men.

Col. Fellows reviewed the testimony of Seagrist and other witnesses for the prosecution.

"Can you find a doubt in this case?" said Col. Fellows. "If you do, you then go out among your fellow-citizens and tell them that it took four weeks to discover you were intelligent men. A reasonable doubt must be a doubt to satisfy a reasoning mind and an honest conscience. A good deal has been said of good character, and about the defendant entering the Police Department as a patrolman, and reaching next to the highest place in the force. Every man who enters the force must do so as a patrolman.

"Capt. Creeden and Capt. Schmittberger both entered as patrolmen and reached a position next in rank to the defendant. Yet they swore that they had paid for their promotion with wages of sin, and bargained for places where they collect money to pay back what they advanced for promotion. Is the excellent positions these men attained evidence of good character? Where is Burns? Why does not the defense produce him? I can't because I don't know where he is. The defense say it is not their business to find him. I will say that he is not absent by our procurement or consent. He has been laden with all the guilt of the First Precinct, and driven forth into the wilderness as a sacrificial offering for his superiors, but he did not carry away the full measure of the guilt that was laid upon him."

Justice Barrett, in charge of the jury, was listened to with marked attention. The sole charge, he said, was the extortion of $50 from Seagrist on Nov. 21, 1891. Extortion was the obtaining of money or valuable property from another, with his consent, by the wrongful use of fear.

"The crucial point in this case," said the Judge, "is the allegation of Burns's agency. If that agency is established by the evidence, then the payment of money to Burns was payment to McLaughlin. It is utterly immaterial whether Burns or McLaughlin received the money if you believe that the evidence produced established the connection of the two men in the criminal action. To show the criminal concert between Burns and McLaughlin it must be shown that they were associated for a common purpose, participating in the same action, but in different ways.

"Upon all the evidence as produced by the prosecution the question is, Have you a reasonable doubt that the threats and the payment of money following upon them were a part of the same criminal action? If the evidence convinces you that Burns and McLaughlin acted in concert, then the defendant is guilty. The evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution is uncontradicted except in one immaterial point. Do you believe that Seagrist would come here and perjure himself to crush this defendant? That is a matter for you to consider. Were these stories made out of whole cloth for the purpose of injuring the defendant?

"The main question is Burns's agency. If this is established and you find concert of action between him and the defendant, then the defendant is guilty. This is a case of unusual importance. It is fraught with momentous consequences to the defendant and to the people. The defendant has been in the service of the people for over a quarter of a century. If he is guilty, it is the guilt of a mature experience. The people trusted to him for protection. Has he executed his duties honestly and faithfully, or has he used his powers to oppress those he was charged to protect?"

THE HATTI HUMAYOUN VIOLATED

This Charter of Liberty to Christians in Turkey Is Now No Protection to Churches and Schools.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued a summary of the report of the local committee of the Evangelical Alliance in Constantinople on "Deviations from the Hatti Humayoun of 1856," of which the following is a part:

This Hatti Humayoun, according to the circular of Fuad Pasha, set forth in 1867, was a charter of liberty and equality to the Christians of Turkey. He declares its aim to be the carrying into effect of the principles of equality between the Mussulman and the non-Mussulman population of the empire. It is unquestionable that great improvements have been produced by this paper.

Since 1880 a tendency has been observed to disregard certain principles and provisions designed to prevent religious belief from causing civic inequality or disability. Thus, Christians in high administrative offices have been dismissed, not only in the provinces, but also in Constantinople, notably in the Department of the Interior.

"By the Hatti Humayoun Christians were put on a level with Mohammedans in recognized liberty to worship and, although the construction of churches was reserved for special imperial authorization, all restriction was removed from public worship. This was enjoyed for thirty-five years, but in 1891 the Sublime Porte commenced to question officially the right of Christians to meet for worship in private houses and decreed the suppression of worship not formally authorized.

"According to the Hatti Humayoun, as interpreted by Fuad Pasha, absolute liberty is left to the communities for the establishment of schools and the confiding of their direction to persons whose principles are not notoriously hostile to the authority of the Imperial Government or contrary to public order. From 1856 to 1884 this liberty was fully enjoyed, but in Syria in 1882 and later all over the empire, restrictions based upon single paragraphs were applied.

"This paper is presented in no spirit of hostility to the Ottoman Empire. But it is set forth in the belief that these disturbances arise in a good degree from the inability of Mohammedan officials to distinguish between, on the one hand, the legitimate aspirations of a loyal, Christian people for a better manhood, which it is the real interest of Turkey to encourage, and, on the other hand, the seditious schemes of a comparatively few hot-heads, which it is the right and the duty of the officers of the Sultan to suppress. What is called for is a return to the letter of that document, which has already had the indorsement of the Ottoman State."

Henry Schultz Accused of Stealing.

Henry Schultz, for ten years the head bookkeeper and confidential man for the dry goods firm of H. A. Caesar & Co., at 20 and 22 Greene Street, was arrested at the Christopher Street Ferry yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing $2,682.55 from his employers.

Members of the firm noticed about six months ago that Schultz was drinking a great deal, and that he was seen at the theatres frequently with a dashing-looking woman. They spoke to him about his habits, and he promised to reform. Finally he was discharged, as Mr. Caesar did not think it safe to trust him any longer. After Schultz left, his books were gone over by an expert, and the loss was discovered. The stealing, it is said, had been going on for about two years. None of the credit accounts were in any way involved, all the money taken being that obtained from cash sales.

Schultz refused to make any statement in court, and was remanded until to-day.

Convicted of Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10.—The jury in the case of Thomas McLaren, who was on Tuesday placed on trial for the murder of Jenny Knittle, his common-law wife, this afternoon rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL

Arrangements for Opening Ceremonies on June 17.

FORDHAM MORRIS TO BE THE ORATOR

After Debate, North Side People Decided to Ask ex-Mayor Hewitt to Make a Speech — Land and Water Parades.

A meeting was held last evening at the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade, 278 Alexander Avenue, of the committee that is carrying forward the arrangements for the celebration of the formal opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, which is to take place June 17.

The committee, which is co-operating with ex-Congressman Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who is to be the Master of Ceremonies at the opening of the canal, includes Fordham Morris, Hugh N. Camp, Charles L. Adams, John J. Bell, J. J. Amory, and Isaac G. Johnson, who constitute the Committee on Commerce and Waterways of the North Side Board of Trade, and the following officers of the board: President—John C. de La Vergne; Vice Presidents—James L. Wells, Jordan L. Mott, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry Lewis Morris, Henry P. de Graaf, John Claflin, Fred W. Devoe, and Isaac G. Johnson; Secretary—O. G. Angle; Treasurer—Charles W. Bogart, and Chairmen William R. Beal, D. C. Overbach, F. Folz, Albert E. Davis, John de Hart, Martin Walter and James L. Wells.

A committee from the Board of Aldermen, of which Henry L. School is Chairman, attended the meeting. The plans of the committee will be formally submitted to the Board of Aldermen later on.

The plans for the celebration formulated by Gen. Viele, and which he submitted to the committee last evening, are very elaborate. They include a marine and land parade.

It is proposed to have a great number of canalboats and other craft, bearing the delegations from all the towns along the Hudson River, form in line on the Hudson River. The boats are to be gaily decorated. Each boat will fly flags bearing the names of the towns represented.

Besides delegations from the Hudson River towns, many distinguished persons from other places will be invited to be present.

President Cleveland and his Cabinet, the United States Senators, the members of the House of Representatives, Gov. Morton and staff, and prominent State officials will be asked to attend.

The flotilla, at a signal from a man-of-war, will leave the river, enter the canal, and proceed to the Harlem River. Thence it is proposed to have the boats go down the Harlem, through the Hell Gate, around Ward's Island, past Port Morris, and anchor off Oak Point.

It is proposed also to have a great land parade that will start at the same time the flotilla begins its journey through the canal.

The First and Second Brigades of the National Guard of the State of New-York, together with other organizations, both military and civic, will be asked to take part.

A special feature of the land parade will be a large number of floats representing various trades and industries, particularly those that are prominent in the upper part of New-York. Many trade organizations have already promised to contribute to the display of floats.

The line of march planned for the land parade is from West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and North River to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; thence east to Madison Avenue; thence to the Madison Avenue Bridge.

The movements of the two parades will be so timed as to bring the land division to the Madison Avenue Bridge in time to witness the passing of the flotilla at that point.

Another feature of the day's celebration will be a ceremony typifying the union of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. This ceremony will consist of pouring from a golden pitcher water taken from the Hudson into the Sound.

Displays of fireworks will be arranged for the evening, if the present plans are carried out. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who occupies the old Jumel house, on Washington Heights, has promised to co-operate so far as possible with the committee. The land at that point is very high, and it is intended to give there an elaborate exhibition of fireworks. There will be more fireworks at Point, which will be made the general headquarters of the committee, its guests, and those taking part in the parades.

Among other things that were discussed last evening was the advisability of giving a large dinner in the evening on barges anchored off shore, and to have after the dinner speechmaking and music.

When Gen. Viele suggested, at the meeting last night, that ex-Mayor Hewitt be chosen as the orator of the day, James L. Wells at once proposed the name of Fordham Morris. Half a dozen other s seconded Mr. Wells's proposition, and he was selected.

It was then suggested that Mr. Hewitt be invited to make a few remarks at the opening of the canal.

F. A. Oliver said: "I object. Mr. Hewitt certainly is an ex-Mayor and is an able speaker. He is also liable to be the next Mayor of the city on June 17. I hardly think the addition of Mr. Hewitt's name will add brilliancy to the festivities."

Mr. Wells said: "I have no objection to Mr. Hewitt as a representative of the lower part of the city, but I challenge any one to say that he has ever done anything for the north side. Those men should be invited who have assisted in this work, and not the ones who have supressed all mention of this enterprise in Mayoralty messages. If we invite Mr. Hewitt as an ex-Mayor, let us invite ex-Mayor Edson, who did mention the subject in two lines of his message."

Others talked in a like strain. Gen. Viele made a strong appeal for harmony, saying that all should work together since the time was so short, and that nobody should on account of political or personal reasons throw an impediment in the way of the celebration.

Mr. Wells again arose, his face red with indignation, and said:

"Gen. Viele, I want you to distinctly understand that your remarks are not appropriate, and I will not stand them, even if you are a General. I withdraw my opposition to Mr. Hewitt as orator. I do it not so much to add a charm to the ceremonies, as because I think he may learn something if he comes to the north side."

Mr. Oliver got up and said that he was still opposed to Mr. Hewitt, but the Chairman pounded his gavel on the desk and put the question to a vote. It was decided by a vote of 13 to 4 to invite Mr. Hewitt to make a few remarks.

The committee was subdivided into a number of small committees, each of which was charged with looking after some detail of the preparations.

It is proposed to have the entire programme definitely determined upon in a short time. Though the plans outlined may be modified soemwhat, the members of the North Side Board of Trade said last evening that they intended to make the celebration a particularly notable one.

A Policeman Accused of Brutality.

Park Policeman Hogan was accused in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with having arrested Charles Louis, a flower vendor, without cause, and with being brutal in making the arrest.

When Louis was arraigned John C. Richards of 39 and 41 Chambers Street, said:

"I want to say that this vendor's arrest was outrageous. The policeman is altogether at fault. He ought to be the prisoner, not this inoffensive flower vendor. Hogan seized Louis with one hand and his companion with the other, and then struck their heads together repeatedly. I also saw Hogan strike Louis in the face a dozen times. Louis was trying to get away from the blows. Hogan kicked him wildly."

Hogan denied that he had struck the men's heads together.

Justice McMahon discharged Louis. Mr. Richards said he would accompany Louis to the Park Commissioners.

Theatre Box Occupants Fight.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—At last night's performance at the Bijou Theatre, where "Shadow" Maber, the pugilist, is playing an engagement, Justice of the Peace Harry Bock, John Malley, and others occupied a private box. Malley and Bock got into a fight. The audience lost all interest in the boxing on the stage, and became excited over the fight in the box. Police Captain Hayes, who was in the theatre, stopped the fight, ran the actors off the stage, and dismissed the audience.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD NOTIFIED

He Formally Accepts the Chairmanship of the State Democracy's Executive Committee.

The committee appointed to notify Charles S. Fairchild of his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grace Democracy, to succeed W. R. Grace, met Mr. Fairchild yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New-York State Democracy, at 28 East Twenty-third Street.

Only Mr. Fairchild and the committee were present. In making the formal notification, George Walton Green, the Chairman of the committee, said that the selection of Mr. Fairchild would be a guarantee of the continued efforts of the State Democracy in municipal and State reforms, to which it had pledged itself at the inception of the organization.

In answer, Mr. Fairchild said: "It gratifies me very much to be selected for the position, and to have such associates on the committee as you gentlemen who now give me the formal notification of my selection. I need only assure you that I will continue in the same line as my predecessor in the efforts to obtain reform in the administration of the affairs of our city and State."

The following letter that had been drawn was then adopted, and it was decided to send it to Mr. Grace:

"As a committee named for that purpose, we beg leave to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy for this county on the 8th inst., it was unanimously voted to accept your resignation as Chairman, in accordance with your urgent request to be relieved from the duties of that position. We are confident that no lack of interest in the work which lies before us and nothing but the most imperative reasons have led you to this resolution, and, while we cheerfully acquiesce in your decision, we hope you will permit us, speaking as individuals and for every member of the State Democracy, to express our deep sense of the political sagacity and personal unselfishness with which you have labored, not only for this organization, but also for the best interests of the people of the city and State.

"You assumed the position which you now resign at a time when it seemed to be the leadership of a forlorn hope against tremendous odds in the attempt to rescue the control of this city from men who had brought dishonor on the party named and disaster on the City of New-York. Only your close associates can fully understand and appreciate the unflinching courage, and the unflagging energy, the readiness to sacrifice personal preferences and selfish advantages in the face of the strongest personal and political pressure with which you persisted in what you believed to be your duty as a political leader and a public-spirited citizen, and the splendid victory which was due in a large measure to the stand you took and the work which you did, triumphantly vindicated your political wisdom, and emphasized the strength of your sterling patriotism.

"We shall follow your suggestions, and give to your successor a hearty welcome and a loyal support, and we feel sure that both he and this organization will always have the aid of your influence and counsel in pushing forward and carrying out the work which you have so well begun."

The letter was signed by George Walton Green, Chairman; John S. Hayes, Daniel E. Bowling, Thomas F. Keating, and William F. Grote.

ENTHUSIASM FOR SETH LOW

He Responds to the Toast "Our Alma Mater" at the Columbia College School of Mines Alumni Dinner.

The Alumni Association of the School of Mines of Columbia College held its annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's. Covers were set for 125 persons.

President Seth Low had the seat of honor on the right of the presiding officer, and a most enthusiastic reception was given him.

Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission occupied the chair, as President. Others at the main table were:

Prof. William H. Burry, consulting engineer of the new Macomb's Dam Viaduct; Prof. William R. Ware, Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; George McKim of McKim, Mead & White, architects of Madison Square Garden, and Prof. F. R. Hutton, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Our Alma Mater" was the first toast proposed after the dinner. When President Seth Low arose to respond, the applause that greeted his entry into the hall was renewed with vigor. The alumni had not forgotten the $1,000,000 he presented for the new library building that is to adorn the college grounds on Morningside Heights.

Mr. Low spoke briefly on the history of Columbia College, its development, and the grand future that lay before it.

The other toasts on the list were as follows:

"The Civil and Mechanical Engineer," George S. Morrison, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; "Mining," the Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, ex-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and President of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; "Chemistry," Prof. Charles F. Chandler of the School of Mines; "The Metallurgical Engineer," Henry M. Howe, A. M., S. B., to whom the Bessemer Medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute has just been presented, and "Electrical Engineering," T. C. Martin, ex-President of the American Society of Electrical Engineers.

The Banquet Committee consisted of Pierre De P. Ricketts, William F. Morgan, and Andrew E. Foye.

REPUBLICANS TALKED WITH PLATT

And Other Republicans Passed By the Tioga Statesman—Legislators in Town.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt stood in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night chatting with some of the Republicans who dropped in. Other Republicans were there who did not talk to Mr. Platt. State Treasurer Colvin had a long talk with him, and so did Mayor Greene of Binghamton. Both Mayor Greene and State Treasurer Colvin are here to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Republican League to-day.

Mr. Platt was very much interested in what he was saying to Mr. Colvin. On a sofa not far distant sat the anti-Platt local leader, Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, chatting with United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Platt and Mr. Brookfield did not chat.

John E. Milholland, just from Albany after having secured the contract for the State printing from the State officers, under protest from The Argus people, walked in, but did not stop to shake hands with Mr. Platt.

There was talk about the hotel last night that after all the Legislature might take a long recess before adjournment, but there was not much to hang it on.

Senator Persons of Erie came to the city and went to an up-town hotel.

It was said that a planked-shad dinner in Troy prevented several of the usual Friday night delegation of Senators from reaching here last night.

Senator Lexow came down to see Mr. Platt about the Greater New-York and the Police Reorganization bills last night. He wants advice as to what to do about both of them.

Speaker Fish left Albany yesterday afternoon, but got off the train at Garrison. Mayor Strong will have public hearings on nineteen bills affecting the city's interest next week.

A Place for George V. Chapin.

WASHINGTON, May 10. — Postmaster General Wilson to-day appointed George V. Chapin of Ontario County, N. Y., Chief Clerk to the Fourt Assistant Postmaster General, to succeed H. G. Osgood, who died from a stroke of apoplexy while at his desk in the Post Office Department several months ago.

Mr. Chapin was formerly Commissioner of Schools of Ontario County, and is one of the most prominent Democrats of the county. He will not assume the duties of his office for several weeks.

COMING EVENTS.

—Schoolmasters' Association, monthly meeting, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Good Government Club F meeting, 524 Hudson Street, to-night.

—Kit-Kat Club reunion, 12 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

We are closed evenings.

No time to waste on particulars. It's hot, and you want thin clothes, and we have 'em.

Some last year's suits at low prices; that doesn't mean that they are not good—we can't sell a stock clean out, you know. But, on the other hand, new things are better, because we know better every year. And, again, our fine suits ($20 to $28) are our best money's-worth.

Negligee shirt: cool—all the cooler because it fits. Fitting very long-arm and short-arm men is the peculiarity of our $2 shirt; the others, $1.50 and $2.50, fit too—but not very long-arm and short-arm men.

Russet shoes $2.50 and $4.
Derby $3—straw hats, when you're ready.

Send for our book.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 22d St.

THE MRS. PARAN STEVENS SALE

Curious Bidding by Women Who Crowd the Auction Rooms to Get Bargains in Bric-a-Brac.

The auction sale of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens's personal effects was continued yesterday at 33 University Place.

Before the time for beginning the sale nearly all the seats in the room were occupied by women. Beside the reporter for The New-York Times there sat a buyer for one of the prominent dealers in antiques in this city. He is accustomed to attend such sales as that of Mrs. Stevens's effects, and he pointed out different women among those present and mentioned the class of goods they would bid on. He was correct in nearly every instance.

He said that these women are accustomed to attend morning sales, carrying their luncheons with them, and that after a full day's bidding they have so many "bargains" that they implore him to take them off their hands.

Everything that had a marketable value was bought by dealers in antiques or their agents at prices that will enable them to realize at least 300 per cent. on their purchases. The lots that they did not care to bid for went, in most instances, to the "regulars."

Tapestries of the finest French manufacture went a-begging. One 12 by 16 feet sold for but $800; another, 12 by 15 feet, went for $250, and a third, 9 by 15 feet, for $150. The experts present said that they were worth at least $7,500 to hold for a market.

Two large blue Faience vases, 45 inches high, with ormolu bases, sold for $71. The dealer who bought them said that he would realize at least $150 profit on each.

The Empire chairs and sofas that were sold averaged about $30 each, less than they could have been upholstered for in the first instance. The only things that went for their full value were a lott of odds and ends that might have been in Mrs. Stevens's garret for the last twenty years.

Broken and dilapidated articles were readily bid for. Old engravings and cheaply-framed photographs that had no value were bought for $4 or $5 apiece. Everything that the auctioneer said was chipped or broken was eagerly bid for by the women, because they were considered to be bargains.

Sofa pillows were especially in demand. Small articles of pressed glass and china that looked as though they had lumbered bargain counters, brought 100 per cent. more than it is probable Mrs. Stevens paid for them.

Everything that was catalogued in quantity provoked ready bidding. So anxious were some of the women present to buy that the auctioneer had difficulty to keep them from bidding the goods up on themselves.

A number of the portraits of "unknown" persons that are catalogued for sale seemed to smile at the women's bidding. A woman who bought a broken rose jar was asked by her friend why she had done such a foolish thing. In reply she said: "It did not cost much, and I had to take something home to keep Harry from laughing at me."

A large Chinese jar with blue and white cover was bought by a young woman who did not want it. A friend who was with her laughed at her and said that she had been foolish. "Well, anyhow," she said, "it will do to chloroform the cat in, and so it will not be entirely useless."

A music box that was worth at least $250 was sold for $34.

The most valuable things in the collection are yet to be sold.

Francis McClorey Drowned.

The body of Francis McClorey of Lowell Mass., was found in the East River, at Pier 23, yesterday morning. The body was identified by Martin Cafferty, an employe of the woolen and dry goods firm of McCosker & Mulloy of 12 Walker Street.

McClorey was about fifty years old, and was in the dry goods business at Lowell. It is said that he had been drinking heavily recently, and that two weeks ago he was on the verge of delirium tremens.

He had recently been boarding at Varick and Franklin Streets, but about a month ago moved to some place on the east side of the city. He did not have much money when last seen.

McClorey's wife sent word to the police yesterday that she would come here to take charge of the body.

Protest Against Undervaluations.

BOSTON, May 10.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association has adopted resolutions expressing approval of the Treasury Department's efforts to prosecute those guilty of undervaluing invoices of imports, recommending that American Consuls exercise more care in certifying to values of invoices, and recommending that the corps of Special Agents of the Treasury stationed abroad be placed upon such a basis of efficiency as will insure reliable investigation in regard to the conditions of cost of manufacture and sale in all foreign exporting centres as will assist the local Appraisers and United States Board of General Appraisers in the performance of their important duties.

The Palatia Makes Her First Trip.

The Hamburg Line steamship Palatia arrived last evening from Hamburg. The Palatia is a new steamer, this being her first voyage. She registers 4,524 tons, is fitted with twin screws and triple-expansion engines, and all the modern improvements for the passenger-carrying trade. She is rigged with four pole masts. Her capacity permits her to carry 50 cabin and 2,000 steerage passengers, and 4,000 tons of cargo. She was built at Stettin by the Vulcan Company, and is a sister ship to the Patria of the same line.

Capt. Kopff, an experienced master of long service in the Hamburg-American Line, is her commander.

Justice Simms May Get a Place.

There is a report that Police Justice Simms (Tammany) may be appointed City Magistrate by the Mayor under the new law.

Don't run the risk of your Cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your Cold at once with the help of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good healing medicine for all Coughs, Sore Lungs, and Throats.—Adv.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND

Gen. McLewee Compliments the Men on Their Fine Showing.

The annual inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment was made last night by Inspector General McLewee and Assistants Cols. Lee and Green, at the armory, Sixty-ninth Street and the Western Boulevard.

Companies A, B, C, E, and K turned out in full force. Of these, Company E, Capt. A. B. Thurston, the crack company, had 103 men. Out of a full regimental roster of 668 men, there were but 18 absentees, there being 650 present.

The field and staff presented fifteen strong and the non-commissioned staff ten men.

An effort is making to increase the membership of the regiment.

After the inspection the officers held, at the Hotel Majestic, their annual dinner, at which Gen. McLewee and his assistants were the guests. The General complimented the men on their fine showing.

ALLEGED MUNICIPAL STEAL IN CHICAGO

Fully a Million Dollars Said to Have Been Wrongfully Taken.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Mr. Kent, the new Commissioner of Public Works, has discovered a stupendous system of fraud in the pay rolls of the department, and has prepared the evidence of theft of public money for submission to the legal department of the city.

It is estimated that $1,000,000 has been stolen from the city in this manner by officials of different grades.

The pay rolls covering March 15 to April 1, the period just before the election, have been summarily taken possession of by the Commissioner, and payments on them stopped. Duplication of names, insertions of names of dead men, and residence numbers where vacant lots were are some of the means employed to plunder the city treasury.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Studio Reception.—A reception was given yesterday afternoon by C. M. Gilbert, at his studio, 367 Fifth Avenue, to exhibit portraits of many well-known people. Among the collection are the portraits of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, Mrs. Washington McLean, Miss Harriet Hutchinson, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Gordon-Cumming, Mme. Patenotre, Countess De Divonnie, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Van Camp, Mrs. Clifford Perin, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, C. A. Spaulding, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Señor T. Souza Rosa, S. Barton French, John Wanamaker, Grand Duke Alexander, and Alan Johnstone.

—A Juvenile Theatre Party.—Miss Mae Alden Chatterton, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chatterton of the Dakota, will entertain a dozen of her friends at a luncheon and matinée party. They will occupy two boxes at the Standard Theatre. Those invited are Miss May Bourne, Miss Marion Bourne, Miss Mabel Moore, Miss Christine Wells, Miss Florence Burke, Miss Ernestine Gunther, Miss Lucie Mitchell, Miss Eileen Adams, Miss Minetta Brown, Miss Gertrude Phelen, and Miss May Agate. Mrs. Chatterton will act as chaperon.

—Moale-Speyers Wedding.—At the marriage of Miss Laura Speyers, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert Speyers, to Phillip Randall Moale of the Johns Hopkins University, which will take place in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, on May 25, at 5 o'clock, the best man will be Richard Hull, and the bridesmaids Miss Marion Peters and Miss Maude Leland.

—Presented to Queen Victoria.—Among the Americans presented at Queen Victoria's Drawing Room in London last Wednesday were Miss Grace Howard Potter and Miss Bertha Howard Potter, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter of this city. The Potters have been living for the past few Winters in London, where they have a house at 18 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

—Mme. Romeldi's Musicale.—Mme. Romeldi, the well-known soprano, is to be the recipient of a benefit on Monday, May 20, at Hardman Hall. She will be assisted by Miss Adelina Dinelli, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thies, Miss Florence Boese, Miss Charlotte Bradford, James Clarence Harvey, and Howard Paul.

—Their Town House Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Meredith of 11 West Twelfth Street have closed their town house, and have gone to Morristown, N. J., where they will remain until the latter part of June, when they will go to Murray Bay, Canada, and open their cottage.

—Going to Long Branch.—Col. and Mrs. David S. Brown of 162 West Seventy-second Street will soon go to their cottage, on Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, for the Summer. Col. and Mrs. Brown were abroad all Winter, and reached here on the Paris on her last trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's Purchase.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt of 590 Fifth Avenue have bought the country place of the late Walter Langdon, at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. The estate comprises about 600 acres of land.

—Reception by the Misses Furniss.—The Misses Furniss of 461 Fifth Avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Louis Von Hernert, formerly Miss Anita E. Evans, a niece of Mrs. Zimmerman.

—Mrs. Hoe's Departure.—Mrs. Richard M. Hoe of 110 East Thirty-ninth Street will close her town house next week, and go with her family to her country seat, at Lawrence, L. I.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Danielsonville, Conn., May 10.—Large forest fires have been burning here for three

Saturday
May 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

32 Pages 32 Pages

READ TO-MORROW'S

New-York Times

All that happens which is worth the telling will be found in its columns. It is the invariable custom of The Sunday Times to give attention to subjects of the most personal interest to its numberless readers. In pursuance of this long-established policy, it will print to-morrow an article which no cyclist can afford to miss.

DESCRIPTIONS OF

Interesting Tours Within a Radius of 50 Miles of New-York,

and an account of the trip over the first two relays of The New-York Times relay race will be given. A map showing the principal good and fair roads in the territory between Philadelphia, Newburg, N. Y., and New-Haven, Conn., on a scale of seven miles to the inch will be printed. The usual news and gossip of cyclers will not be omitted.

Here are the headlines of a few of the other articles which will appear to-morrow:

Attractions of Jamaica Beautiful weather almost from one year's end to the other. A land of fruit and flowers. Living reasonable and by no means bad. Superb mountain scenery. The rainy season not long.

Many Studying Finance Brisk demand in Washington for pamphlets on that topic. A fading of the name of Blaine. Mrs. Blaine takes no part in social life. The statesman's grave not the attraction his fame warrants.

Points for the Parent How children's eyes are injured in the public schools. Books printed in too small type. Out of every 100 cases of shortsightedness more than 90 cases are the result of schoolwork.

For Firing Big Mortars Plan whereby one operator can command a group. War machine for harbor defense. Major Hatfield of the Engineers Corps explains the system. Observer out of sight may direct the shower of projectiles.

In the Good Brig Comet Capt. Boyle's adventures as a privatersman in 1812. His fight off Pernambuco. History of how he whipped a Portuguese brig-of-war and captured her convoys told by himself.

Night in Mid-Ramazan A weird scene in the Mosque of St. Sophia. A glimpse at Turkey's Sultan. The treasures of many centuries. The dogs, vehicles, streets, and soldiers of Constantinople.

Many Millions of Crabs Crisfield, on the Chesapeake Bay, is where they are caught. Sent to markets in the North. Recent rapid growth of an industry which rivals the oyster business in Maryland waters. Soft and hard shells.

Cricketers' Busy Season More clubs than ever before will play in this vicinity. Two leagues for the players. Men who will make up the Metropolitan District League clubs. Teams that have been strengthened.

Sulky and the New Law Problems that confront the trotting associations of this State. Harness racing without betting. Shorter contests needed to hold patronage. Spring circuit begins next week. New trotting record for Scotland.

A Design in Swiss Style How an attractive house can be built at moderate cost. Plans for a country residence. Its tasteful and striking appearance would be most appropriate in a mountainous or hilly country.

The United Singers of Brooklyn the winners of the first prize at the last National Saengerfest, will be the subject of an illustrated article that should be read by every German. Besides the portraits of the prominent officers, the Beethoven memorial—which was the trophy won by the mammoth Brooklyn chorus—will be pictured as it now stands in Prospect Park.

All readers of The Times interested in the philanthropic institutions of New-York should read the illustrated article on the

Mount Sinai Hospital

and its recently established dispensary which will appear to-morrow. Its early history, of which very little is known to the public, is intensely interesting. Its beneficiaries number thousands of all denominations yearly.

To-morrow's Times will also contain another installment of Capt. Charles King's interesting story of life on the plains entitled FORT FRAYNE.

Newest of the New Books On the book page will be printed reviews of nearly twenty of the very newest books. An elaborate volume aiming to prove that Peter S. Ney, who lived and died in North Carolina, was really the famous Marshal Ney whom history asserts to have been shot in Paris after trial and sentence, will have the leading place. Another striking column is to be noticed in Froude's last publication, "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century," and another of Isabella Hapgood's series of "Russian Sketches."

New novels will fill a large part of the page. About a dozen will be noticed, among them books by Henry C. Fuller, Capt. Charles King, John Oliver Hobbes, Guy Boothby, and Marie Corelli.

THE DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT will offer, besides the regular critical summary of theatrical doings, a complete record of the life and services of Charles Walter Couldock, including a most graphic autobiographical sketch of the early years of his career.

The New-York Sunday Times

32 SPLENDID PAGES FOR 5 CENTS.

MAY RECORD NOT BROKEN

Yet the Thermometer Was High and Yesterday's Heat Trying.

HUMIDITY KEPT WELL WITHIN BOUNDS

Public Shower Baths Do Not Lack for Patrons—How These Institutions Prosper and the People Who Enjoy Them.

The weather yesterday was not so hot as it seemed to most persons in this city. The impeccable thermometer in the Weather Bureau touched 86° at 11 o'clock, and from that moment, as if exhausted by the effort to surpass Thursday's record, began to fall steadily and slowly until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it reached 78°.

Perhaps it was the hot and uncomfortable night which made the average person believe that a midsummer day had got out of its place. At 3 A. M. the temperature was 76°, and at 6 A. M., when the sun had been elsewhere for full twelve hours, the thermometer was still at 72°.

The cause of this high temperature was the low-pressure area which extended over the St. Lawrence Valley, bringing hot winds up from the South across the Atlantic coast States to fill the depression.

According to the calculations of the Weather Bureau, Thursday ought to have been a more uncomfortable day than yesterday, for, although the highest point reached by the thermometer then was only 83°, compared with 86° yesterday, the humidity was much greater.

The humidity yesterday was only moderate, when analyzed. At 8 A. M. it was 57 per cent., at 10 A. M. it was 50 per cent., and for the remainder of the day it kept constant at 45 per cent. The wind was westerly until 11 A. M., then southerly for the rest of the day. At 8 o'clock last night there was a breeze of twenty miles an hour blowing through the instruments above the Weather Bureau, but that was more than 300 feet above the ground, where the breeze seemed very slight.

Although yesterday seemed a hot day, it was not by any means a record breaker. On the same day of the year in 1872 the temperature was 89°, in 1889 it was 87°, and in 1874 it was 86°.

Whether it was because people in general are still too warmly dressed to stand hot weather with comfort, or whether it was because they are not used to forty-eight hours' continuous hot weather so early in the season, and had not made up their minds to grin and bear it, the fact remains that yesterday was a very trying day.

In the elevated railroad cars all the windows and doors were kept open, and some women even went the length of fanning themselves with their newspapers or anything else that was handy. The open street cars did a lively business, while the closed cars on lines where there was a choice were deserted.

The vendors of ice-cold things seemed happy in spite of the apparent heat, and men eagerly gulped down buttermilk from street stands, only to feel all the hotter five minutes later. The so-called soda-water fountains also poured forth streams which were temporarily refreshing and ultimately sudorific.

The only pedestrians who seemed thoroughly cool and collected were the young women who had assumed light cotton dresses and who had been occupied during the day in the airy heights of down-town office buildings.

Many commuters who live in New-Jersey and in Long Island had thoughtfully brought overcoats with them in the morning for fear of rain in the afternoon. Not one of these unfortunate persons, so far as could be seen, had the temerity to put on his overcoat as he went home, and most of them carried their rain protectors on their arms, as if their burden was almost greater than they could bear.

Many fortunate persons who had little to do and plenty to eat, sought the grateful shade of the trees in the public parks, and all the seats in Union and Madison Squares were fully occupied until a late hour in the evening.

As the public swimming baths are not yet in working order, the small boy who was hot and tired found it hard to refresh himself after his usual fashion. Some of his elders went to Coney Island, while others dared the sun to do his worst and went fishing up the Hudson and along the Sound.

The two public shower baths of the city were well patronized yesterday. Although the charge for admission to these places is only 5 cents, their patrons are drawn from every section of the community, who have not bathtubs with hot and cold water in their own homes.

The public bath in Centre Market, which was established four years ago by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, consists of sixteen separate shower baths for all classes, and five separate tubs devoted exclusively to the use of elderly women.

East of the compartments is divided by a water-proof screen, into dressing room and bathroom. The floor is of concrete, sloping down to a waste pipe. The coronet above, whence the water issues, is supplied by two equal streams of hot and cold water, so that the temperature can be regulated by the bather.

The charge for admission includes two clean towels and a substantial piece of soap. These baths reached the high-water mark of numbers on June 23, 1894, when 1,074 persons laved their bodies there on a very hot Saturday.

R. E. Taylor, the Superintendent of the Centre Market baths, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Bathing is largely a habit. As long as people don't wash themselves, they do not seem to feel the need of it. When they have once begun, however, they keep on. We have many regular customers here, who come once or even twice a week. They bring bundles with them, so that they may make necessary changes in their underclothing.

"We have had Chinese here, and a comparatively large number of Japanese. We used to have the Syrian colonists here regularly, but I have not seen any of them lately, so I presume they must have established a bathing place of their own. We have also regular visitors from Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

"Generally speaking, our customers are drawn from the surrounding neighborhoods, though the Italians give us very little patronage in proportion to their numbers.

"An estimate made some time ago of the nationalities of our bathers showed that 40 per cent. were Germans, 30 per cent. were natives of this country, 15 per cent. were Irish, 5 per cent. were Hebrews, 5 per cent. were Italians, and the remaining 5 per cent. all other nationalities.

"The first thing in such an establishment as ours is cleanliness; the second, politeness. Some persons who don't know what they are talking about, say that men and women who are poor do not mind dirt. We find that the poor are quite as particular as the well-to-do when it comes to bathing.

"We find, too, that the five-cent payment is a wholesome check in many ways. It keeps out boys who would like to take baths five or six times a day in the hot weather. It thus leaves the baths free for those who are most in need of them. It also makes the patrons feel that they have as much right to considerate treatment here as if they paid $1 apiece.

"Last year we had 80,537 bathers here, an increase of 11,908 on the previous year. Of these, 59,464 were men, 10,887 were women, and 6,409 were children."

The other public baths of this kind in the city are those of the Riverside Association at 259 West Sixty-ninth Street. These baths have now been open nearly three months, and the daily attendance has gone up, from 10 or 12 persons daily, to 161 last Saturday.

Miss Kaufman, the Secretary of the association, said yesterday:

"Our baths are thoroughly cosmopolitan in the character of their attendance, and we invite every one on the west side to try them. They are open for women on Mondays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., and on other days of the week are open to men.

"In connection with our shower baths, we have a Turkish bath, for which 25 cents is charged. You would be astonished at the number of street car drivers who come to our Turkish baths to get the dust out of their skins, which they pick up when the weather is fine. Harvey E. Fisk, the President of the Riverside Association, often indulges in one of our Turkish baths, and his example is followed by many others with whom the question of cost is no object.

"We have also a good many policemen as patrons, and, as every one pays, they pay too. Ultimately, it is expected that the receipts from these baths will pay running expenses."

The Health Board is still considering plans for six new public free baths of the same character as those already described. It is unlikely that anything practical will be accomplished before the close of the present hot season.

An officer of the Health Board, in the absence of President Wilson, said yesterday:

"The free public baths will never be the success they ought to be until some means is found for washing and drying underclothing during the time the bather is cleansing himself.

"With steam washing machines and centrifugal drying machines, this ought to be easy enough. I do not think it practicable to establish free public swimming baths open all the year, as is now done in Europe.

"The recent act of the Legislature establishing free public baths must take some time for its working out, and President Wilson is doing everything in his power to push the plans to completion."

ENGLAND'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Statistics Prepared by the Department of Agriculture—Introductory Remarks by Secretary Morton.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Agricultural Department has in press the first number of its new series of bulletins on foreign markets. This number is devoted to Great Britain and Ireland, and contains a lot of information of great value to those interested in pushing American products abroad. In his preface, Secretary Morton sets forth the aim of the work, and among other things, he says:

The United States sold in foreign markets during the fiscal year 1894, $869,204,937 worth of American products. Of that enormous amount the farmers of the United States furnished the value of $628,363,038 worth. The world's markets, therefore, and their demands for American farm products, should be made familiar to all the producers of the United States.

After giving the statistics of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and showing that her imports exceeded her exports by about $3,000,000,000, Secretary Morton adds:

The individual who does not take in more than he puts out during the year is considered an unsafe business man; and what is true as to the importance of gainful trade to individual success is coming to be held very generally as important to the commercial supremacy of nations. They succeed best when their exchanges show how much more value they take in than they put out.

Bulletins of a similar character soon will be prepared and issued, showing the markets in other foreign countries. The relatively large place, however, filled by the United Kingdom in the trade of the world, and particularly in the foreign trade of the United States, naturally assigns to the markets of that country the first place in a series of publications of this character.

MISSING MRS. HAMMOND'S LETTER

Says None of Her Property Shall Go to Those Who Do Not Care for Her.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 10.—Lawyer A. P. Tanner, counsel for the Whipple School, at Mystic, is anxious to discover the whereabouts of Mrs. Margaret Hammond, the missing manager, who is accused of defrauding the State. He says her daughter, Mrs. McGuigan, who came from Philadelphia, found a letter in her mother's room at the school, which purports to be her will, or an expression of her last wishes. The letter is addressed to Clara, or whoever of heirs outlives Mrs. Hammond. It says:

"As there are changes in my will that I want made if it should stand, I shall destroy it. I do not want to give anything to any one who cares nothing for me, and actions tell. It is all right, and probably for the best.

"I feel that there are very few who really love. Probably I do not deserve it. My life has been a mistake at the best, and I want no one to mourn for me. I shall be better off when I am through. I never ought to have been born. I have found life hard, and friends who never failed me, few. Every one else will find the same if they live long. I do not want my heirs to have anything that belongs to any one else."

Sheriff Hawkins has been sent to Mystic on the case.

ON A RUNAWAY CABLE CAR

The Cable Broke, the Car Shot Down Hill, and a Soldier Was Injured.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., May 10.—Private Patrick O'Connor, Company A, United States Engineers, while transferring stones for fortifications at Willet's Point to-day was on a cable car in which the stone is conveyed to the summit of a steep hill when the cable broke near the top of the incline. The car shot to the bottom of the hill, where O'Connor was thrown out and hurled against another car.

The man was unconscious when picked up and taken to the hospital, where, after an examination, the Post Surgeon inclined to the belief that both legs had been fractured. It is possible that he also sustained internal injuries.

Says He Is a Priest, but in Jail.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 10.—Charles J. Caugh, forty-three years old and claiming a residence in the Puritan Hotel, on the Bowery, New-York, was arraigned before Justice Ingram to-day, charged by Joseph McArdle with assaulting Mary Corbin, a sixteen-year-old servant employed by him. When arraigned, Caugh said that he was a Catholic priest, and his smooth-shaven face and clerical attire bore out his statement.

According to the Corbin girl's story told on the witness stand to-day, she was playing with the McArdle children when Caugh walked into the house. He seized her and kissed her, then ran away. Caugh said that he meant no harm. He was sentenced to six months in jail.

The Rev. Father John McGuire, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city, was in court to testify against Caugh. He denounced the prisoner as an imposter. Father McGuire said that he had known Caugh for twelve years, and that he made his living by going around soliciting money in the name of the Catholic Church.

Medical Association Elects Officers.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The American Medical Association to-day elected Dr. R. Beverly Cole of San Francisco to be President, and decided to hold the next annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. J. J. Chisholm of Baltimore was elected First Vice President, Dr. John C. Legrand of Alabama Second Vice President; Dr. Augustus B. Clark of Massachusetts, Third Vice President; Dr. T. P. Sutterwhite of Kentucky, Fourth Vice President. Henry P. Neuman of Illinois was elected Treasurer, and W. B. Atkinson of Pennsylvania was re-elected Secretary for the thirty-first successive term.

Officers of Colonial Wars Society.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—The annual court of the Society of the Colonial Wars of the State of New-Jersey was held in this city this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Gen. E. Burd Grubb. The following officers were elected: Governor—Gen. E. Burd Grubb; Deputy Governor—Gen. William S. Stryker; Lieutenant Governor—Walter Chandler; Secretary—George Ellsworth Kouen; Treasurer—William M. Deen; Register—The Rev. Dr. J. Langdon Humphreys; Historian—Howard Cogniil; Chaplain—The Rev. A. Vermilye; Chancellor—C. Stanley Sims.

Not as Clairvoyants Predicted.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 10.—The body of Joseph Stumpf, who disappeared May 1, was recovered this morning by Isaac Beers, an oysterman, while working in the great bed in Raritan Bay, about a mile from the town.

Clairvoyants employed to determine Stumpf's fate and the location of his body said he was buried somewhere near the town. Those who had faith in the predictions of the clairvoyants are generally ridiculed.

MR. CROKER COMING BACK

That, at Least, Is the Belief of Some Tammany Hall Men.

MAY TAKE PART IN POLITICS

But Will Not Become the Individual Leader of the Organization—Activity of Tammany Leaders.

That Richard Croker will soon return to this city from England is the belief of several of the Tammany Hall politicians. A man close to him in political affairs said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"While I have had no direct information on the subject, I have some reason to believe that Mr. Croker will be back in this country before many weeks. I know it to be a fact, however, that Michael F. Dwyer, Mr. Croker's associate in the racing business, will be back here very soon. You have noticed that all of Mr. Croker's two-year-olds have had all their engagements cancelled, with the exception of Montauk. That was done on account of the conditions of racing in England, the heavy weights the horses were obliged to carry, and the condition of the two-year-olds. The fact that these engagements have been cancelled and the certainty that Mr. Dwyer is coming back so soon has led many of Mr. Croker's friends in this city to expect his speedy return.

"Some of the horses may be left on the other side. Montauk certainly will, for he is entered in the Derby for 1896. Mr. Croker is very ambitious about the Derby. he has great faith in Montauk, and the horse will be kept in England in good hands.

"The fact is that the main reason why the Dwyer-Croker string was taken to England, in the first place, was the uncertainty of racing prospects here in New-York State. Had it been a certainty that the Gray Racing bill and its accompanying measures would become laws, the chances are that the English enterprise would not have been undertaken. Both Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Croker indicated to some of their friends before going away that if there was racing here they would return. Besides, their friends have made complaints against the way in which their horses have been handicapped in England. Their horses have been handicapped clean out of the races. I guess you will see both Mr. Croker and Mr. Dwyer home before many weeks.

If Mr. Croker does come home soon, he will get here in time to take part in the reorganization of Tammany Hall, which, it has been decided, will take place immediately after the reapportionment of the Assembly districts, in June, by the Board of Aldermen. He may not openly interest himself in politics, but as long as Tammany Hall is constiuted as it now is, and as long as Mr. Croker can be seen in this city by his political friends, he cannot avoid having some influence on the shaping of events in Tammany.

Before Mr. Croker left this city he said he did not propose to take an active part in politics this Fall, if he could help it. His Tammany friends, however, insist that if he does not want to take an active part he can act in an advisory capacity.

One thing is certain, and that is that under no circumstances will Mr. Croker assume an individual leadership of Tammany. He insists that he never desired that sort of leadership, and that it was forced on him by the course of events in the organization.

There are now some signs of activity among the Tammany leaders. Their policy as agreed on long ago was to let matters drift along quietly until the time for the reapportionment came, and then to enter on the work of reorganization. A committee consisting of James J. Martin, President of the Police Board, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall; ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt and a few others, have met at the Wigwam to consult with Alderman Oakley, who is the Tammany member of the Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs, which has the matter of the reapportionment in hand. The purpose of the committee is to secure as fair a reapportionment of the Assembly districts as possible. Suggestions in this line will be made to Mr. Oakley.

Alderman Olcott, Republican, one of the leading members of the Committee on County Affairs, says, however, that there will be no cause of complaint whatever on the reapportionment, but that it will be fair to all parties.

If objections are raised to it on the part of the Democrats, it will be interesting to note what the outcome will be. Dwyer of the Eighth District claims to be a Democrat, President Jeroloman is a Democrat, Schilling, elected as an O'Brien Democrat, is counted as a Republican now. The votes of President Jeroloman and Alderman Dwyer, cast with the Tammany men, would decide a contest over the reapportionment in favor of the Democrats.

SHOT THE WOMAN, THEN KILLED HIMSELF

August Depper of Philadelphia Objected to Miss Harhold's Marriage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—August Depper, thirty-five years old, who leaves a wife and two children, shot and fatally wounded Clara Harhold, twenty-six years old, on the sidewalk at Seventh and Noble Streets, this morning. He then sent a bullet through his own brain, dying instantly. The woman died two hours afterward in Hahnemann Hospital.

Depper was a manufacturer of pocketbooks and novelties, and Miss Harhold had been employed by him at intervals. Intimacy between the couple began six years ago, in Berlin, Germany, where Depper had a similar manufactory. When he and his family emigrated the woman also came to Philadelphia.

Recently, however, the pair quarreled because of Miss Harhold's intention to marry, and for several days Depper is said to have been searching for the woman.

Big Trainload of Beef Wrecked.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 10.—On the old Bee Line division of the Big Four Railroad, ten miles east of Muncie, the third section of a Chicago meat train of thirty cars was flying down grade late yesterday afternoon, when the rails spread. The engine and six cars passed in safety, but the next eighteen cars were piled fifty feet high, and some of them were hurled far from the track into adjacent fields.

Six cars and the caboose did not leave the track. Fifteen cars carried dressed beef, and farmers near the wreck have provisions for some time. Two cars were loaded with beer, and one contained a horse, which miraculously escaped. Seven tramps were on the train, and one of them is under the débris.

A Day's Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—Theodore A. Havemeyer, President of the Country Club, arrived to-day to inspect the grounds and the new clubhouse. He is the guest of Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. William R. Garrison of New-York has rented the Woolsey cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.

Ross R. Winans of Baltimore and Stuyvesant Le Roy of New-York arrived today and opened their cottages.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is here, looking over his new villa. He will return to New-York Sunday morning.

Other arrivals to-day are Reginald Brooks and Mrs. C. F. Chickering, from Boston; Col. and Mrs. W. A. Stedman, from Brooklyn; Richard M. Hunt, Charles M. Oelrichs, and Goold Redmond, from New-York.

Tourists Going to Europe.

That times are improving and business is in a much better condition is shown by the large amount of travel in the direction of Europe this season. The steamship companies report an enormous increase in the applications for accommodation. Nearly all of the large steamers are full, and it is thought that in a short time it will be impossible to get any first-class accommodation on any steamer. Thos. Cook & Son, the pioneers in the tourist business, state that in addition to a very large independent business, they have reserved accommodation for nearly 700 people who will travel in specially arranged parties, and that the amount of business they will handle will be only limited by the possibility of finding steamship accommodation for all applicants.

A FABLE FROM HONOLULU

From San Francisco Came a Yarn About the United Press, in Which Were No Facts Whatever.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Several newspapers have printed dispatches dated at San Francisco, May 9, purporting to give advices from Honolulu, in which the following appears:

"The fact remains that the immediate cause of Thurston's recall is the betrayal of trust he placed in an agent of the United Press. * * *

"The friends of Mr. Thurston are indignant, because they say he has been betrayed by a newspaper man whom he permitted to read private correspondence from Honolulu for the purpose of making himself familiar with the situation here, and instructed to publish nothing which reflected upon the Government, as it might reflect on his official position. * * *

"Mr. Thurston's friends say this man did not publish anything taken from the correspondence reflecting on President Cleveland, but he went directly to Gresham and informed him that he had read at the Hawaiian Legation letters sent to Thurston, and furnished Gresham with the substance of them."

Secretary Gresham was too ill to-day to be seen, but when the above extracts were shown to K. M. Landis, his confidential and private secretary, Mr. Landis said, very emphatically:

"There is absolutely no truth in any of those statements. The Secretary has secured nothing from the United Press or other newspaper sources."

Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to the United States, has taken the trouble to meet and disprove a statement circulated by a Westerr news association, under a San Francisco date, relating to probable disturbances in Hawaii to be instigated by the Japanese residents of those islands.

Mr. Kurino characterized these statements as absurd and ridiculous in the extreme. The Japanese in Hawaii, he says, are orderly and industrious people. Most of them are farmers, and none of them has received a military training. They have prospered in Hawaii, and have no disposition to interfere with its affairs. The rights and privileges of their position are guaranteed by treaty, and the present Government of Hawaii has been formally recognized by Japan.

Mr. Kurino said he could ascribe these rumors only to a desire on the part of some Hawaiian politicians to show that the presence of Japanese in Hawaii is a constant menace, and thus to advance other purposes which the authors of these false stories have in view.

AMERICAN WHEAT SENT TO CANADA

Prospect that the Trade Will Grow to Large Dimensions.

MONTREAL, May 10.—A large importation of American wheat into Canada has been made. James Carruthers is the importer, and the amount brought in is ten cars. It is red Winter wheat from Detroit. Mr. Carruthers says that the wheat will be consumed by Ontario millers.

Now that it has been pretty well demonstrated that American wheat can pay the duty of 15 cents a bushel and sell in the same market with the Ontario product, dealers are inclined to believe that prices for the latter have reached the top, unless the American market shall show material advances.

As high as 85 cents has been paid for Ontario red Winter wheat recently, and 80 cents for hard Manitoba wheat at Fort William.

It is not improbable that further importations will be made, and if they shall reach the hundred thousand the early expectations of many Montreal traders will be realized.

NO WARRANT FOR THE KANSAS GOVERNOR

A Police Justice and County Attorney Refuse to Act on the Charges.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—The complaint charging Gov. E. N. Morrill with having obtained money from the State Treasury under false pretenses was filed with F. M. Grover, Justice of the Peace, this afternoon, but he declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of the Governor, referring the complaint to Henry Safford, County Attorney, for his approval.

The County Attorney, a Republican, declined to have anything to do with the case, saying that he was convinced that the Governor had not been guilty of any crime. The complaint was sworn to by George W. Peters, storekeeper at the State penitentiary. The County Attorney expressed the opinion that no warrant will be issued for Gov. Morrill's arrest, and that nothing further will be done in the matter.

The men interested in the prosecution decline to say what their next move will be.

PLENTY OF PEACHES THIS YEAR

Encouraging Reports from the Orchards of New-Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 10.—Out of 3,000 letters sent out to the large peach growers in this section regarding the prospects of this year's crop, 290 replies have been received, which show that peaches will be abundant and the crop good.

The cold Spring weather retarded the growth of peach buds until the frosts were over. The buds are opening now, and are healthy in appearance.

Hunterdon County alone in one year has yielded 1,500,000 baskets of peaches. It is confidently expected that the supply will be larger this year. Reports from Somerset, Warren, and Sussex Counties, where peach culture has been developed greatly in the last five years, are also encouraging.

Delay Annoys Mrs. Hetty Green.

Referee H. H. Anderson heard testimony again yesterday in his office, in the Mills Building, in the matter of the application of Henry Borling for a final accounting and discharge as surviving executor of the will of Edward Mott Robinson, the father of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Mrs. Green and her daughter, Miss Silvia Green, who contest Mr. Borling's settlement upon the ground that it deprives them of several hundred thousand dollars, were present with their counsel, Robert Benedict.

Mr. Borling was asked by Lawyer Benedict if there was any settlement between the estate of Mr. Robinson subsequent to the agreement of 1867? Mr. Borling became confused, and said he did not understand the question.

This amused Mrs. Green, and she laughed for nearly five minutes.

When the question was put again, Mr. Borling said that there was another settlement on Dec. 27, 1877.

Lawyer Benedict said that he was not ready to go on any further yesterday with the examination, and Referee Anderson asked Evarts Tracy, counsel for Mr. Borling, if he would go on with the direct examination of Mr. Borling. Mr. Tracy said that he was not ready to do so, whereupon Mrs. Green said:

"I should think not. Tracy never is ready. It has taken three years to get about one-tenth through this case, and it will be three years before it is finished."

Then Mrs. Green shouted: "Did you ever see such a set of buzzards. Why, it is sad to think of poor Irene Hoyt Choate and the other buzzards got hold of her, and she is in an asylum now. Borling was the star witness for Choate in that case."

The City Free from Smallpox.

For the first time since January, 1894, the city was free from smallpox yesterday.

The last case was reported April 27, and the patient was discharged, fully cured, on Thursday.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts of the Board of Health says there is a marked decrease in all contagious diseases this Spring.

Two Assistant Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President has filled the two vacancies at the bottom of the Naval Paymasters' corps by the appointment of Barron DuBois, son of Medical Inspector F. L. DuBois of the Navy, and C. T. Brawley, son of Circuit Judge W. H. Brawley, as Assistant Paymasters, with the rank of Ensign.

Postmaster Dayton at Work Again.

Postmaster Dayton returned to his desk yesterday after a week's absence at Racquet Lake, in the Adirondacks, on a fishing expedition, with Controller Fitch and a few friends.

VETOED BY THE MAYOR

Not One Spoke in Favor of the Ainsworth Police Bill.

THE COMMISSIONERS MADE PROTEST

Too Much Authority Taken from the Board and Given to the Superintendent, the Ground of Their Objection.

Assemblyman Ainsworth's Police bill, which proposed to divest the Board of Police Commissioners of the power to try delinquent policemen and transfer that by all four Police Commissioners and power to a trial court, consisting of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants, to be convened by the Superintendent of Police, thus practically nullifying the disciplinary power of the Police Commissioners, was yesterday vetoed by Mayor Strong, after the measure had received a public hearing.

No one appeared in support of the bill, while a most vigorous opposition was made George L. Rives, representing the Committee of Seventy.

The hearing was in the Mayor's office at the City Hall, at 2 P. M. Shortly before that hour Col. F. D. Grant, one of the newly-appointed Commissioners, arrived in advance of his colleagues, and was closeted with the Mayor in his private room. When they emerged Police Comissioners Roosevelt, Parker, and Andrews had arrived as well as George L. Rives, Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, Mark M. (Brick) Pomeroy, and a half dozen interested listeners.

President Roosevelt was the first to address the Mayor, who had announced that he would first hear those who were opposed to the bill. Mr. Roosevelt said:

I appear here, Mr. Mayor, officially, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners, who resolved this morning that we should attend in a body and protest against this legislation as officious and unwise in the extreme. We are of the opinion that this bill, had it been drawn with the express object of perpetuating the abuses known to exist in the Police Department of this city, would have been drawn in precisely the same manner as this has been drawn.

As we are all aware, the department has not been in a satisfactory condition for a very long time, and when we received our appointments at your hands we believed that our appointments were made by you with the intention and purpose that we should bring the Department of Police up to a proper standard of efficiency and discipline.

I have no question whatever that we can guarantee the most honest and efficient police service for this city if we receive proper power. On the other hand, if instead of power being given us, the power is taken away, as it is by this bill, it will be impossible for any board to secure a proper administration of the Police Department through the laws governing this city.

The vital feature of this bill to which we particularly object is that which provides that the hearing of any charges made or preferred against any member of the police force below the rank of Superintendent shall be made before a court comprised of five members, consisting of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants, convened by the Superintendent. My brief experience in the office has convinced me, as it has convinced my colleagues appointed at the same time as myself, and as Mr. Andrews knows from his longer experience, that the vital point for breaking down corruption and purifying the police force lies in the power of removing officers for just cause. We ought to have the power of removing them without recourse to any court. The power of removal must remain with the Police Commissioners if the board is to give an honest, efficient enforcement of the law.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of the Bi-Partisan Police bill—and, Mr. Mayor, I assure you I am not going to enter upon a discussion of that measure—had special reference to the safe conduct of elections. Many of the offenses with which members of the police force have heretofore been charged had to do with elections. One of the reasons advanced in favor of the Bi-Partisan Police bill was that two Commissioners should be appointed from each of the dominant parties, who should have the power to try policemen charged with offenses growing out of the elections. The bill now before you takes away the power from the Police Commissioners of investigating offenses connected with elections or anything else, and lodges it in the hands of one man—the Superintendent.

If this bill becomes a law the only way to make it effectual would be to pass an additional law, making the Superintendent the mere clerk of the board. You have to have responsibility. You have to have responsible heads of heads of departments. If we have not the power to try and remove men, we cannot be held responsible for what goes on.

Nothing could be imagined more vicious, more subversive of discipline, nothing more hopeless of giving a thoroughly good police force to this city than would be this bill if it became law.

It would be well, perhaps, to give the Superintendent more power than he has at present, but to exercise it under the direction of his superiors, the Board of Police Commissioners.

The day before yesterday was trial day. All four of the Commissioners took part in the trials that day. We were a unit in our belief that we have in the power of trial the most effective means of securing discipline in the force and remedying any abuses that exist, have existed, and may come up in the future.

We should have the power to assign the trial of minor offenses to the Superintendent or some other person. Of the trials that come before us, four-fifths of them should be tried by the Police Commissioners. We want no outside court. You have the right to demand of us that we justify your wisdom and foresight in appointing us by giving a proper administration of the police force while you are Mayor, but to do that we must have the power.

I think that any change in legislation should be in the direction of giving the Police Commissioners the outright power of dismissal of all their subordinates after hearing them in their own defense, and filing the reasons therefor either with the Mayor or the Civil Service Commission, or elsewhere, where they may be accessible.

This bill is a step emphatically in the wrong direction; it is a step that will prevent us from enforcing proper discipline; it is a thoroughly unwise and vicious measure; it is calculated to perpetuate the abuses that have permeated the department; it is calculated to make the police far worse instead of better, and I earnestly ask you, therefore, on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners, who have in this matter but one purpose to serve, and that is of putting themselves in a position to render you and the city the administration you are entitled to, I earnestly ask that you refuse your assent to this measure.

Commissioner Parker was the next to address the Mayor. He said:

From the moment our eyes fell on this

bill we had a clear understanding of its intention and its inevitable result. I will only call your attention to the amendments in this bill, to amend two sections of the Consolidation act. Every amendment is calculated and designed to make the Superintendent of Police master of the Police Department. In other words, the servant is made master, and the masters are made servants. It gives the power invested in the Commissioners to the Superintendent, who makes the court. The Superintendent determines the defendants. No matter how grave the charge, no matter how monstrous the offense, the Superintendent can sit in his office and say, "You shall not be tried." The Commissioners cannot send any man to trial, and the court is designated by the Superintendent.

Can such an outcome of the moral agitation which has pervaded the public mind all of the last six months be this infamous measure? Can any person believe that it would result in such an outrageous measure as this, which clinches all the bad features of the department? Under the provisons of this bill the heinous crime can be hushed up in the star chamber of the Superintendent's office.

This bill is a unique specimen of an official given absolute power without any responsibility. The board is reduced in its administrative and disciplinary powers to a nullity; it can do nothing more than fold its hands and watch the department deteriorate, maybe, from day to day.

It was not for that, Sir, that we were appointed. It was not for that that we were at the outset confronted by such legislation as this. With such a bill I do not hesitate to say that we are foredoomed to failure, absolutely so.

Whether the Reorganization bill now before the Legislature becomes a law or not, with four conscientious men at the head of the Police Department it makes little difference. So far as the discipline of the force is concerned, if this bill is to become law, the Superintendent of Police becomes the practical master, and he might as well become the real master, and be made to bear the public responsibility.

We have entered upon our labors with all the heart, with all the conscience, and with all the soul that we possess, and with a determination of doing all that we can do to make that department clean, but it cannot be done if we are not allowed the responsibility accorded the meanest of the city's servants. I beg, consequently, as you value the effect of this administration, that you will not approve this measure.

Commissioner Andrews was the next person to speak in opposition to the bill. He made some preliminary remarks on similar lines to those of his predecessors, and continuing, said:

In the first place, it is confessed that a number of these courts will be required in order to try all the charges that would come before them. It would necessarily follow, to a large extent, that the Captains who would constitute these courts, would have to be detached from their precincts. To my mind, the Captain is the most important person in the Police Department excepting the Chief of Police. This bill will therefore take away from the precincts a large number of Captains and make them do what is practically special duty, so that perhaps one-half of the Captains will be detached from their precincts and cannot be held responsible for the enforcement of law and order in their respective commands.

The bill has evidently been drawn with a view of imitating the court-martial system of the army, but in this case the situation is materially different. In the army, officers of education and broad experience are chosen to sit at courts-martial. Here, in New-York, the men who would be called upon to conduct these trials are men of limited experience, with little or no knowledge of the technicalities, and who frequently would be called upon to pass upon questions that would puzzle a jurist. A court of the kind proposed is not only an injustice to the officer, but also to the public. The bill is not an efficient one, but would result in injury to the department.

Col. Grant said he had talked over the matter in private with the Mayor, and therefore in public would say that he heartily agreed with his colleagues in urging the Mayor not to approve the bill. "If I were an eloquent man," concluded Col. Grant, "I would pour out my eloquence in asking you not to sign the bill."

George L. Rives, in opposing the bill, said: "Perhaps it would not be amiss to say there are some people outside the Police Commissioners who heartily oppose this bill."

After having called attention to the careless manner in which the bill was drawn, Mr. Rives went on:

As you know, Mr. Mayor, those for whom I speak and who addressed you several days ago, are very much exercised at the condition of the Police Department. We were against a large commission, and thought the power should be vested in one man. The bills proposed by the Committee of Ten, however, did not meet with the approval of the Legislature.

It seems to us that it would be the height of folly to leave the existing commission there and take away from it the responsibility of maintaining discipline in the department. So long as you have a four-headed commission, you cannot take away the responsibility from them and vest it in one man. It seems to us that the really fatal objection is that a Board of Police Commissioners is invested with nominal power, and you are taking that power away and leaving them with the responsibility.

No one appeared to speak in favor of the bill, which led Mayor Strong to remark:

"The bill does not seem to have many advocates here to-day, anyhow. As there is nobody here going to say anything in favor of the bill, I will declare the hearing closed.

"I believe you Commissioners will bear the Mayor out in my remark that when I selected each one of you and gave you your commission and swore you into office I made one request—that you would allow no political considerations to enter into the administration of your duties, no religion or section, creed or race, black or white, rich or poor, to influence your conduct in office. I selected you for that office because I believe you able to discharge those duties. I expected you to do that.

"I shall not approve this bill. It will go back to the Legislature accompanied by my reasons that I hope will induce the Legislature not to pass the bill again over my veto.

"One of the gentlemen here to-day has referred to the Bi-Partisan Police bill. Well, I approved the Bi-Partisan Police bill because I believe it is non-partisan. I am a Republican, but when I discharge my duty as Mayor to the City of New-York I have no Republicanism in me, and I don't want you gentlemen to have any in you."

"We want to be as good a Board of Police Commissioners as you are Mayor," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

The Commissioners shook hands with Mayor Strong and thanked him for vetoing the bill.

NOT DECIDED TO RETAIN BYRNES

The Mayor, However, Believed to be Well Disposed Toward Him.

A story was printed yesterday to the effect that it had been decided that in the reorganization of the Police Department Superintendent Byrnes would be continued as its executive head; that the Mayor had consulted with several people on this point and was satisfied that Mr. Byrnes would be the best executive officer.

The Mayor said he had had no conversations with any one on the subject, and that up to this time he had not talked with the new Police Commissioners on the matter. He said he did not know whether the story that Mr. Byrnes had announced his willingness to the new board to step aside if the members desired it, was true.

It is the general opinion among the politicians that Mayor Strong is very well disposed toward Superintendent Byrnes.

President Roosevelt was asked whether the action of the board in opposing the Ainsworth Police bill could be taken as an attack on Chief Byrnes.

"It is an attack on nobody," he said. "It is an assertion that this commission intends to be the master here. The commission is going to do the best it can, but the only way it can accomplish anything is by having some power. This bill was a scandalous iniquity."

Col. Grant said that his opposition could not be taken as an indication that he was hostile to Chief Byrnes.

"I like Byrnes," he said, "but I was against that measure."

COMMISSIONERS TO WEAR BADGES

The Cost to be $15 Each—Promotions to be on Merit and Record.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday morning, Col. Grant had a resolution passed providing for a silver badge of their office. The badge is to be the size of a silver dollar. In the centre will be the coat of arms of the city, and in dark letters surrounding it will be: "Police Commissioner of the City of New-York."

The badges will cost $15 each, and are to be the property of the board, and are to be worn by succeeding Commissioners.

The board adopted these resolutions, presented by Col. Grant:

1. All promotions hereafter to be made in the Police Department shall be based on the record and merit of the men.

2. In cases where two officers have equally good records, the officer credited with the longest service shall have precedence.

"They mean," said Col. Grant, "that seniority shall be always second to fitness, moral, mental and physical. And, speaking of physical fitness, I have found that the physical examination of the men is not as good as it might be. I shall have something to say about that in a few days."

MIMI GAINS HIS FREEDOM

Mrs. Darbey's Cat Runs Away from Madison Square Garden.

THE WINNERS OF SPECIAL PRIZES

Warm Weather and Much Petting Has Tired the Animals at the Show—Paderewski, a Handsome Angora, Dies.

Mimi, the first-prize short-haired Maltese of the Cat Show in Madison Square Garden, is lost, and his mistress, Mrs. F. Darbey, is inconsolable.

Mimi did not appreciate the greatness that was thrust upon him. Mrs. Darbey was so proud of her pet that she determined yesterday to have him photographed. She engaged a photographer, who took his apparatus to the Madison Square Garden and prepared to make a likeness of the cat. Mrs. Darbey opened the door of her pet's cage, and instantly Mimi, who had longed for freedom, leaped out and scampered away.

Mrs. Darbey was after Mimi, but she could not follow him under the cages, and he disappeared.

It is believed that he found his way to the cellar of the big building, where he will probably be found to-day.

The two cats that were lost on Thursday returned to the exhibition room in the Garden yesterday morning. Both were hungry, and were content with their escapade.

All the cats were more or less irritable yesterday. Their quarters are small, and the temperature of the Garden was high all day. They had little exercise, and were tired of the petting lavished upon them day and night. They are unused to the crowds that flock about them, and do not always relish being poked with fingers and umbrellas.

Tommy, a blue silver cat owned by Mrs. Brian Brown of 504 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was in an unusually ugly frame of mind yesterday morning, and he manifested his discontent by jumping out of his cage when the door was opened and running to the arcade outside the Garden, from which he leaped into Madison Avenue, twenty feet below. Harry Draper, an attendant, caught him in Madison Square. Tommy was so mad that he bit Draper's fingers severely, and the wounds were dressed by a doctor. Mrs. Brown then undertook to calm Tommy, but the cat turned upon her and bit her fingers. Mrs. Brown then withdrew Tommy from the show and took him home in a basket.

The death of Paderewski, a handsome Angora, has cast a gloom over the Angora colony in the show. Paderewski had a fit on Thursday night after the show closed, and went to the cat's paradise, in spite of efforts to keep him on earth. Like his famous namesake, Paderewski had long yellow hair, which was the admiration and delight of the women. He was only six months old. He was owned by Mrs. H. C. Faulkner of 525 Park Avenue, who will probably have him mounted by a taxidermist.

Mrs. Albert Legg's wild coon cat Coonie ate a pint of peanuts yesterday afternoon.

In spite of what the judges say, Mrs. W. P. Buchanan's Grover B. continues to be the pet and glory of the exhibition. Grover B. was awarded the $25 gold medal which his owner offered for the best cat of his class. There were no competitors, so Grover B. had a walkover.

The attendance at the show yesterday was better than on the two previous days. A large crowd of women was in waiting before the doors were opened yesterday morning. The managers of the show say that it has exceeded their expectations as a financial venture. They have decided to give another cat show next year.

The show has aroused interest in other cities, and letters have been received by the managers from Providence, Boston, and Minneapolis asking them to undertake similar exhibitions in those cities. It is intended now to organize a Cat Club in this city, similar to the National Cat Association of London, England, in order to raise cats in this country for breeding and profit.

The care of the cats at the Garden has been made a special feature of the show. Fresh milk is provided them three times a day, and the cooked and raw meat given them is fresh. Food can be had for them whenever their owners think they need it. Persons desiring to take their cats home at night are allowed to do so after depositing a forfeit of $5. Only about fifty have been removed at night. The others are all asleep by 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Harry Alexandre bought Charles Knapp's first prize Angora cat, Caesar, yesterday for $35, and entered him for the cat show for next year.

Those who are interested in the present show agree that this is not the proper season for it, because at this time of the year sats shed their fur. March and November are suggested as better months for such an exhibition.

Miss Emily Harkins's black cat, Charles Dickens, came very near winning a prize in the short-haired gelded class. Charles Dickens is eleven years old, and glories in the possession of twenty-two toes. He was thought to be a pure black Maltease, but the judges discovered a few white hairs on his throat which deprived him of the prize.

Among those present at the show yesterday were Mrs. Tabor, Capt. Charles M. Griffins, Shelter Island; Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Prof. Glick, Chicago; Mlle. Tasse, Toronto; Miss Hattie G. Bannister, Cranford, N. J.; George J. Ryan, Boston; Arthur J. Caton, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre, Mr. Creighton Webb, Mme. Del Vallo, Mrs. Frank McLaughlin Miss Malcolm, Philadelphia; Mrs. Burke, Rochester; Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kernochan, Miss Megargee, Philadelphia.

Special prizes were awarded as follows yesterday:

Special prize of $25 in gold, offered by Town Topics for the best short-haired tiger-market cat, and th silver medal given by the Cat Show, Mrs. A. Draper's Mete.

Silver cat collar offered by Mrs. Richard F. Carmen and the silver medal given by the Cat Show, irrespective of class, Mrs. Albert Legg's Coonie.

Silver fruit spoon offered by James T. Hyde and the silver medal given by the Cat Show for the best short-haired cat in the show, irrespective of class, Mrs. W. Platz's Bismarck.

The silver bon bon dish offered by a friend of the Cat show and silver medal given by the Cat Show, Mrs. G. W. Gastlin's Pete and Dolly.

The $10 in gold offered by Spratt's Patent, (America,) Limited, for the homeliest cat of the show, Master J. Draper's Outcast.

A silver bowl offered by Charles R. Pratt for the best litter of kittens, Mrs. F. M. Clarke's Ellen Terry and seven kittens.

The $10 in gold offered by the Cat Show and silver medal for the best cat in the exhibition, Mrs. Fred Brown's Cosey.

The $10 in gold offered for the best Ocelot, Dr. W. A. Conklin's Ocelot.

The $10 in gold awarded for the best wild cat, Dr. W. A. Conklin's Wild Cat.

The $10 in gold offered for the best civet, Dr. W. A. Conklin's Civet.

The $10 in gold or plate offered by Charles Pratt, Mrs. J. W. Bannister's exhibit.

The piece of plate offered by Charles R. Pratt for the best cat, bona fide property of hotel proprietors, P. A. Morris's Tom.

A "pear king" Angora kitten, valued at $50, for the best female Angora, gotten bred by the Walnut Ridge Farms, Mrs. Emerson Brooks's Turkey.

Silver bowl for the best Maltese cat and the silver medal given by the Cat Show, Mrs. F. Darbey's Mimi.

The twenty-five-dollar gold medal offered by W. P. Buchanan for the heaviest white Maltese cat in the show, small blue Maltese spots or markson debarring from the entry, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Buchanan's Grover B.

Some one sent Secretary Hyde a stuffed figure of a gray talby yesterday, and asked to have it entered. Mr. Hyde gave it to Charles Chamberlain, the press agent, who is going to award it a solid leather medal.

This will be the last day of the cat show, and it will be made a gala occasion. There will be held da sale of cats in the morning and afternoon.

Passed a Wreck at Sea.

Capt. Meyer of the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen and Southampton, reports that on May 2, in latitude 49 degrees 51 minutes, longitude 8 degrees 54 minutes, he passed a water-logged lumber-laden bark with foremast standing and foreyard crossed.

The Saale steamed near the wreck, but was unable to distinguish any mark by which the vessel could be identified, except the letters "stadt" on the stern.

Gentry Pleads Not Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—James E. Gentry, the actor who shot and killed his fiancée, Margaret W. Drysdale, (Madge York,) the actress, in this city, Feb. 17, was to-day arraigned before Judge Finletter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by advice of his counsel, he entered a plea of not guilty. Gentry was then removed to prison to await trial.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Opened in Washington, D. C.—Doings of the Educational Society and Women's Missionary Union.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The thirty-ninth session of the Southern Baptist Convention began this morning in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church. President Judge Jonathan Horalson of the Supreme Court of Alabama, who has conducted the proceedings of the conventions since 1889, presided.

Secretary Lansing Burrows announced that the number of delegates entitled to seats in the convention was, on financial basis, 813; representatives-elect from associations, 401; total, 1,214.

Mr. Horalson was re-elected President. The following were nominated for election as Vice Presidents; J. Taylor Ellison of Virginia, W. J. Northen of Georgia, (declined,) the Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick of Georgia, the Hon. L. B. Ely of Missouri, ex-Gov. J. P. Eagle of Arkansas, Joshua Levering of Maryland, Dr. B. H. Carroll of Texas, and J. T. S. Park of Texas, the only surviving delegate of the first convention, at Augusta, Ga., in 1845.

John W. Ross, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, welcomed the delegates to the national capital. The response, on behalf of the convention, was made by Prof. J. T. Sampy of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Kentucky, and the convention adjourned, to meet again this evening.

The American Baptist Educational Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Andrew McLeish, Illinois; Vice Presidents—J. P. Greene, Missouri, and J. N. Dolph, Oregon; Recording Secretary—The Rev. E. M. Potpat, Connecticut; Corresponding Secretary—H. L. Morehouse, New-York; Treasurer—Joshua Levering, Maryland; Auditor—W. M. Isaacs, New-York; members of the Board of Trustees—John Humpstone, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. M. Taylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. W. H. Butrick, Albany, N. Y.; Prof. W. R. Harper, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Kingsley, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Woods, Colorado Springs, Col.; J. L. Howard, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. A. S. Bickmore, New-York City; L. A. Crandall, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill., and A. G. Lawson, Camden, N. J.

The Trustees have elected Prof. W. H. Whitsitt President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He now occupies the Chair of Church History, and is probably one of the most scholarly men in the Baptist denomination. He is the author of many ecclesiastical works.

The seventh annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Union, which is auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, opened to-day. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. Stakely, wife of the pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city.

The response was eloquently made by Mrs. J. C. Foster of Florida. The address by the President, Mrs. A. M. Gwathmey, followed.

The rest of the session was occupied by routine proceedings, appointments of committees, and reading of reports.

The delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention and to the American Baptist Educational Society were received at the White House by President Cleveland, and later were entertained at the Ebbitt House by the Baptist women of the District of Columbia.

STREETS WILL BE CLEANED

COL. WARING SAYS THEY WILL NOT BE NEGLECTED.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Explains His Remarks Before Ladies' Health Protective Association.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday that no alarm need be felt that the streets would be allowed to go without cleaning the latter part of the year. He did not mean to imply by the speech he made before the Ladies' Health Protective Association last Tuesday that the streets were going to be neglected or that there was going to be a deficit in his department at the end of the year.

Col. Waring said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Nothing has been done that will prevent the Department of Street Cleaning from keeping the streets cleaner during the rest of the year than they have ever been in former years, and nothing has been done to prevent us from paying all our bills up to the 31st day of December."

Col. Waring said that it would not be right for him to go further than that in explanation of the remarks made before the Ladies' Health Protective Association. All the facts and figures regarding the matter, he said, could not rightly be made public until they had been submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Col. Waring in his remarks before the association stated that the present rate of expenditure could not be maintained through the year and stay within the original appropriation.

While Col. Waring refused to give the actual figures showing the expenses of his department for the first four months of the year, and other official statements which he will submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it was learned that, though the expenditures of the Department of Street Cleaning are always heavier during the first four months of the year proportionately than they are during the months following, the excess over the proportionate rate has been heavier this year than ever before. The total excess over the proportionate rate of expenditure during the last four months is about 5 per cent. of the whole apportionment for the year. The appropriation was $2,396,000.

Col. Waring was indignant that his remarks had been construed by some to mean that he had spent so much of the appropriation that he would have to neglect the streets during the latter part of the year. He did not deny that he would be obliged to cut down the expenditures somewhat to come out even. He maintains that for the first time an absolute demonstration has been made of what the actual cost is to keep the streets in a clean and sanitary condition.

The force of sweepers has not been reduced as yet. Col. Waring declined to state as to whether he would cut down the number of sweepers. It was said there had been a slight reduction in the number of drivers, not, however, in view of cutting down expenses, but because at this time of the year not so many drivers are required to do the work of the department.

Before the Ladies' Health Protective Association, Col. Waring said he had put the streets in better condition than they had been in under other administrations. The Board of Health, some of the Good Government Clubs, and other organizations have expressed their approbation on the condition of the streets, particularly those of the tenement-house districts.

By trying to make the streets worthy of such commendation, Col. Waring, while admitting he has gone beyond the proportionate rate of expenditure, holds that the money was well invested, even if he is obliged to retrench somewhat from now until the last of December.

A LARGER TRADE IN BUILDING STONES

Report on the Industry Made by Prof. William C. Day.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The annual statistical report of the building-stone industry of the United States has just been submitted to the Geological Survey by Prof. William C. Day of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. The total value of the product of all kinds of stone was $37,315,000 in 1894, as against $33,885,000 in 1893.

Marble has been quarried during the last year in California, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, New-York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont. The total value of the output is $3,199,585. This indicates a gain, due chiefly to the largely increased activity shown among the Georgia quarries. As the entire marble industry of this State dates back only a few years, the interest attaching to its progress is emphasized.

The great bulk of the State output comes from Pennsylvania and Vermont. The former State yields more than one-half of the entire output of the country.

The sandstone industry shows a decided falling off.

The limestone most extensively used for building purposes comes from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New-York.

WOULD NOT EXEMPT THE STREETS

Hearing on the Bill Relating to Car Lines in Thoroughfares Connecting with Park Entrances.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill introduced by Assemblyman Lawson prohibiting the use by railroads of the streets on the west side of Central Park that are opposite to entrances to the Park.

The bill is designed to keep cars out of the streets that are frequented by teams and children on their way to the Park. It has the approval of the Park Commissioners, and was drawn by C. M. Bovee. Residents of streets adjacent to those protected by the act are opposed to the bill, fearing that the railways will seek to take the streets next to the ones exempted. One railroad at least has been after streets for transverse roads.

John A. Bell, a resident of Ninety-seventh Street, appeared against the bill. He said that it only protected certain streets, and that the railways would be after his street.

F. H. Comstock of Eighty-sixth Street opposed the bill on the same grounds. He characterized it as special legislation. He said that there was enough legislation without this act becoming a law.

A. Prentiss said he thought that there was more behind the measure than appeared on the surface. He said that some railway would use the act to its advantage. It would go to court and claim that the law only kept them out of certain streets, and that it was at liberty to take adjacent ones. He said that streets would be invaded by the trolley and the cable.

John C. Coleman appeared for the West End Association, and said that the members of the association were opposed to the bill, because it excepted the New-Jersey Bridge Company, and did not prohibit that corporation from taking streets. He thought that there should be no exceptions.

Mr. Bovee then defended the measure. He was indignant, and said that those who had opposed the bill had been guilty of impertinence. He declared that they were only actuated by saving their own particular streets, and did not think of the children who would run the risk of being run over going to the park.

At this point some one asked the speaker if he did not live in one of the exempted streets. He answered in the affirmative.

He said that the New-Jersey Bridge Company was privileged because the Legislature had given it certain streets. The bill, he declared, was solely in the interests of the public. He intimated that the opposition the bill had met arose because some of the speakers were lawyers and had fees from railway companies in anticipation.

The Mayor said that he would look into the bill further before he would come to any conclusion.

DIGGING FOR CAPT. KIDD'S GOLD

Persons About Baiting Hollow, L. I., Excited Over the Finding of a Buried Box of Coin Near the Sound.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., May 10.—People in the vicinity of Baiting Hollow are out in force hunting for Capt. Kidd's hidden treasures, which they now firmly believe buried on the shores of Long Island Sound in that vicinity. This belief is based upon the fact that on Wednesday, while excavating for a cistern, John E. Peterson, a mason, found an iron box containing gold and silver coin. The box is an oddly constructed affair, and was inspected by a reporter for The New-York Times.

Its dimensions are 5 by 7 inches and 2 inches high. It is most ancient in design. Where the box was found by Peterson was an old ditch, built probably more than a century ago.

There are many theories advanced by the villagers as to how the box of gold came there. The prevailing one seems to be that it is only a small part of the immense plunder hidden by Capt. Kidd on the north shores of Long Island, where the box was found, only a few rods from the water.

Peterson refuses to tell how much coin the box contained. When he is informed on authority that the gold cannot be taken from him he will make known in detail the contents of the box.

Another theory about the box is that it was placed in the ditch during the war by some resident for safekeeping, and the person was afterward killed.

Baiting Hollow is five miles northwest of here, and is a small farming settlement. The village takes its name from the fact that a detachment of the British Army stopped there to bait or feed their horses during the revolutionary war, using the church for a stable. This church is only a few rods distant from where Peterson found his box of gold.

SIXTEEN TRAMPS SENT TO JAIL

Supposed that They Were Members of a Gang of Freight-Car Thieves.

KEARNY, N. J., May 10.—Chief of Police Turnbull and nine policemen went to the meadows this morning in a special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad and caught eighteen tramps who were members of a gang of freight car thieves.

When the officers arrived where the tramps were, some of them fired several shots into the air to frighten the tramps, so that their capture might be made easily. Eighteen tramps surrendered, while about eighteen more escaped. Clasp knives, pistols, and various other weapons were taken from the prisoners.

Chief of Police Turnbull, who is also a Justice of the Peace, had the prisoners arraigned before him on the charge of vagrancy, and sixteen of them were sentenced to the Hudson County Jail for sixty days each. Two of the gang were discharged. The railroad companies in this vicinity have lost thousands of dollars' worth of articles from freight cars.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Asignments to regiments of officers recently promoted—Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, from Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, to Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company K, vice Brereton, promoted. First Lieutenant Thomas M. Moody, from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, to Twentieth Infantry, Company D, vice Rogers, promoted. First Lieutenant Charles E. Tayman, from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Tenth Infantry, Company G, vice Druien, resigned. First Lieutenant, Thomas H. McGuire, from Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Fourteenth Infantry, Company E, vice Loveridge, dismissed. First Lieutenant James W. McAndrew, from Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, to Third Infantry, Company H, vice McRae, appointed Adjutant.

—Leaves of Absence—Major William E. Waters, Surgeon, one month fifteen days; Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, two months; Joseph Washington Matthew, Surgeon, four months' extension; Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, two months.

—Troops I and K, Fourth Cavalry, have been ordered to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, respectively, on guard and patrol duty at those places.

—Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, Twentieth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of California.

—Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, Eighteenth Infantry, has been assigned to the station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker has been detached from duty on the Board of Inspection of Merchant Vessels, and placed on the retired list May 8.

—Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson has been detached from the Vermont May 13, and ordered to the Monongahela May 15.

—Passed Assistant Engineer G. B. Ransom has been ordered to examination for promotion at Philadelphia May 16.

—Lieut. Commander R. E. Carmody has been ordered before the Retiring Board at the Navy Department, May 14.

—Ensign A. B. Hoff has been detached from the Bureau of Navigation May 20, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Surgeon M. C. Benham has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department May 15.

—Ensign L. C. Bertolette has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

—Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach has been detached from the New-York, and ordered to the Vesuvius.

—Assistant Engineer W. W. Bush has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the New-York.

—Lieut. H. S. Chase has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department May 13.

—Lieut. A. P. Niblack has been detached from the New-York, and ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. S. S. Wood has been detached from the New-York and ordered to the Vermont.

—Lieut. L. Van Duzen has been ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence June 1.

MAYOR SCHIEREN SIGNS THE BILL

Brooklyn Will Acquire Gravesend's Water Plant for $450,000, Which Is Said to be More Than It Is Worth.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has for some time past been of the opinion that it would be a good thing for the city to acquire the private water plant at Gravesend, and on Thursday he returned to Albany his approval of the bill to separate the water and sewer systems of the old town of Gravesend, and which will enable the City of Brooklyn to acquire the water plant.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works does not agree with the Mayor, as he considers the price asked for the plant as entirely too much. He believes that it is a good thing for the city to get as much water as is possible, but he does not want to pay for it more than the plant is worth.

The present bill provides that there shall be paid for the works an amount not less than one-half of the sewer bonds that have been issued. This would make the water plant cost $450,000. This provision was inserted in the bill as an amendment.

Before the Mayor approved the bill he requested Water Purveyor Milne to examine the plant and report, which he did.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather, cooler, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness and showers, possibly thunderstorms, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, with showers and possibly thunderstorms in the afternoon, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair in eastern, showers in western, portions, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, cooler, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, showers, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. LOUISIANA, showers, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. EASTERN TEXAS, showers in eastern, fair in western, portion, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly, high on the coast. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in western portion, northeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, rain, conditions favorable for local storms, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers and probably thunderstorms, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, rain, probably thunderstorms, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, high winds on the lakes. INDIANA, showers, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly, high on the lake. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, showers in eastern, fair in western, portions, cooler in eastern portions, northwesterly winds, high on the lakes. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. ILLINOIS, showers, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, fair, except showers in the early morning, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

SIGNALS are displayed at all lake stations and from Corpus Christi to New-Orleans. An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts and is moving rapidly eastward. A trough of low pressure extends from the lower lake region to Texas. The pressure has risen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; it has fallen in the lower lake region and on the Northern Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic and Pacific States, and has fallen decidedly in the upper lake region, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have occurred in Florida, the Gulf States, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will fall 20 to 30 degrees in the districts east of the Mississippi River, causing rain and probably thunderstorms generally in the central valleys and the Eastern States. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Albany, Ga., 1.50.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young German Protestant as competent chambermaid; assist with pantry, or waiting; in good private family; country preferred. 231 West 43d St., care of Robert Gibson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; in a small private family; best city reference; no cards, except fare paid. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; in small family. K. Stein, 303 West 134th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with a little coarse washing; best city reference. Call from 10 to 12, at 213 East 40th St., Mrs. Schulte's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class French woman, who understands her business in all branches; wages, $30; best city references. L., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a very competent French cook in a private family; understands her business equal to a chef; wages moderate; best city reference. Lizzie, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands meats and pastry perfectly; excellent soups; city or country; best reference from last place. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. L. T., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework, in small family; city or country; good reference. K. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; good baker; willing to do washing or cleaning; day or week; city reference. J. M., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent English girl; by the day; in private family; is first-class cook and laundress; good references. A. M., 456 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; competent cook; private family; country preferred; three years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., near 58th St.; in laundry.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; in a private family; city reference. N. O., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; city or country; nine years' references and two years' references. 220 East 21st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook and assist in washing; in small American family; country. 223 East 32d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private American family; personal reference. E. Q., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; can make good butter and assist with washing; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—As excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; best city reference. 128 West 50th St.; ground floor, back.

COOK.—In private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 35 East 63d St.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference. Address, two days, E. M., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; best city reference. Cook, 651 9th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly accomplished Swiss lady, as governess or useful companion; fluent French, German, English; music, drawing; would travel or go abroad; highest references. Morat, 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, wishing to return to Europe, will give her services as governess or companion during Summer months in return for passage. S. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By young Frenchwoman as nursery governess; is a fine mender and embroiderer. Can be seen at present employer's, 823 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess; can teach best German; good seamstress; best references. I. S., 127 East 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—By lady as working housekeeper or nurse; city or country. 309 West 37th St., third floor.

Housework Wanted—Females.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a good, reliable girl for up-stairs work and waiting, or housework; small private family; good reference. McQuade, 365 West 52d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By girl; good washer, ironer; willing, obliging; four years' city reference. 334 East 36th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 261 West 69th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl; first-class reference. D. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Call or address Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

LOWER WEST AND EASIER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was very little activity in the markets, as speculators were holding off for the Government reports, and the trading was mainly on local account, with considerable switching and lower prices. Provisions were quiet and a shade lower. Cotton was moderately active and weaker. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	67½@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 steamer	54½@ ..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.25 @13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.85 @ 6.90
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@ 4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	9@ 9¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	10.25 @10.30
Lead	3.07½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, as speculators were holding off for the official report on the crop, and the business was confined to the local traders, with prices irregular. The opening was weak, and prices declined ⅝@1c on easier cables, weaker West, and local realizing, rallying ¼c on foreign buying, and closing steady at ⅝@⅞c decline....Spot was fairly active at ½@¾c decline. Sales, 134,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do at 1c over July, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat, and 80,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 6,000 bushels ungraded red at 68c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 6c over July, free on board, afloat....The Government report gives the conditions of Winter wheat as 82.9, as against 81.4 last month, a gain of 1.5 per cent., making the crop 390,377,000 bushels. ....Quotations at the close for free on May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 57½c over July, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 69½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 73½c, afloat....Clearances hence, none from Atlantic ports; 17,652 bushels....Receipts, 155,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 279,507 bushels; in the interior, 180,408 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and unchanged with a little local covering, but, lost ⅝@¾c with wheat and the West, and closed weak at ⅝@¾c decline, with a fair trade....Spot was in moderate demand at ¾c decline. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels yellow at 56⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 81,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 150,481 bushels; in the interior, 104,501 bushels....Clearances hence, 20,187 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 38,304 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following corn and the West....Spot were dull and weak at ¼c decline....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36⅜@37c for 30,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@40½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 98,400 bushels; exports, 1,057 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	...	@	67⅜
June	60,000	67¾@68¼	67⅞
July	1,520,000	68 @68¾	68¼
August	55,000	68¼@68⅝	68⅜
September	705,000	68⅜@69¼	68½
December	320,000	70⅝@71¼	70⅝
Total	2,660,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	75,000	54⅞@55¾	54⅞
July	320,000	55⅝@56	55⅝
September	60,000	55⅞@56¼	55⅞
Total	455,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	31⅞@32	31⅞
June	75,000	32⅛@32½	32⅛
July	90,000	32⅜@32¾	32⅜
No. 2 white—			
May	...	@ ..	36
June	...	@ ..	36
Total	225,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very fair and the market remained firm. Sales, 23,650 bbls, including 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.85, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.35, 5,000 bbls bakers' extra, for export; 2,500 bbls Winter straights, 2,000 bbls Winter clear, 4,400 bbls City Mill patents, 3,250 bbls do clear, 900 bbls do extra, and 1,200 bbls do fine at quotations....Arrivals, 9,896 bbls and 7,439 sacks; exports, 9,915 bbls and 6,314 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,107 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	2.30 @ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.60
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@ ....
No. 2	2.25@2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.65; white do, $2.85; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Slow demand, but firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85 @90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market was steady under a moderately active jobbing business. Quoted at 10½c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little of interest to the market yesterday. The exporters were quiet, and no large lots were taken up. Supplies were put on offer with more or less reserve. It was, however, possible to buy prime yellow at 27c, however the holding at a slightly higher rate for some lots, while bidding was not unimportant. Good off-grade yellow was at 26½c asked. White was at 30@31c. Crude in barrels was quiet and nominal at 22c for off-grade, and 24@24½c for choice. Crude in bulk at the mills was at 19@19½c. COCOANUT OIL quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand and at a steady price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—Oil, opened, 180 bid; highest, 181; lowest, 170; closed, 176½ bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was easy at the opening, from which there was a slight advance, with a little more confident buying, while the close shows a loss of 10@15c on pork, for the day, and 2@5 points on ribs, while lard was essentially as at the latest of Thursday. The export movement was moderate. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 10,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was unsettled and dull, closing about as on Thursday, with unimportant business here. Cash closed at 6.85@6.90c nominal. City steam was steady at 6.10c, and 75 tcs sold. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.85c, nominal; July closed at 7c, nominal. Refined was slow; Continent quoted at 7.25c, and South American at 7.60c; sales of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms. At the West, May was at 6.62@6.70c asked, closing at 6.62c; July at 6.75@6.80c asked, closing at 6.75c; September at 6.90@6.92½c, closing at 6.90c.

PORK—There was a moderate export demand and steady prices. Sales of 100 bbls mess. The West was unsettled, and variable, within 12 to 15c per bbl, standing at one time that much lower, but closing 10 to 15c off for the day, without much life to trading. May closed at $11.92, nominal; July at $12.05@$12.20, closing at $12.07; September at $12.25@$12.40, closing at $12.25. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Was at times 5 points lower than Thursday, and again 3 points higher, closing 2½@5 points down for the day, and quiet. Short ribs at the West closed at 6.05c, nominal, for May, while July was at 6.15@6.20c, closing at 6.15c; September at 6.27½c bid to 6.32½c, closing at 6.27½c bid.

CUTMEATS—City meats were unsettled and weak, notwithstanding the considerable decline latterly, with some pressure of supplies and a dull demand. Sales of 11,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 6¼c for fresh packed, while held lots are offered at 6c; 5,000 lb smoking bellies at 7¼c, 500 smoked shoulders at 6c and 500 pickled hams at 10c. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 6c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅜c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, boxed, at 5¾c.

BEEF—Was at steady prices, on moderate demands. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, while ruling at nominal prices. At the West, $18.50@$19, while here $40.50 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices, with moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 45,921 head; same time last year, 39,734 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; heavy average barely steady; light average 5c higher; $4.30@$4.80; left over, 5,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,338 head; strong; $4.10@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,200 head; slow; bidding lower; $4.20@$4.55. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.60@$4.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,399 head; $4.40@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weak; $4.25@ $4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.60@$4.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.75. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜@ 6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was about steady and unchanged, with sellers of city at 4⅝c, and 50 hhds placed at that price. Of country, sales of small lots at 4⅜@4⅞c. Australian was offered at 4⅞c. The London sale showed unchanged prices, with a good part of the offering withdrawn.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was an unsettled and easy market, with sales of 40,000 lb out of town at 7⅞c there, for the West, and 25,000 lb at 8c there, or to equal 8⅛c here. The city pressers held their supplies practically off the market. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 8⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower, with trading entirely local, and cables hardly changed. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,600 bags Maracaibo; 200 bags La Guayra; 300 bags Central American; 202 bags washed Caracas, and 700 bags Puerto Cabello, on private terms, with 4,177 bags Puerto Cabello and Caracas shipped to Europe....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No Sales. Between Call and Close.—May, 750 bags at 14.40c; June, 2,500 bags at 14.30c; July, 250 bags at 14.65c; September, 1,750 bags at 14.55c; October, 250 bags at 14.60c; total, 5,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for May; 20 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for October; total for day, 7,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	....@ ....
February	14.35@14.35	....@ ....
March	14.20@14.30	....@ ....
April	@	....@ ....
May	14.35@14.40	15.35@15.45
June	14.25@14.35	15.35@15.45
July	14.55@14.65	15.20@15.30
August	14.50@14.60	14.90@15.00
September	14.50@14.60	14.60@14.70
October	14.55@14.65	14.30@14.35
November	14.45@14.55	14.00@14.10
December	14.40@14.50	13.95@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	201,613
Arrivals—Steamer Hogarth, Santos	19,643
Steamer Hogarth, Victoria	10,344—29,987
Total	231,600
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,002
Total stock in New-York to-day	221,598
Total stock in Baltimore	27,977
Arrivals	....
Total	27,977
Deliveries yesterday	1,388—26,589
Total stock in New-Orleans	25,651
Arrivals	....
Total	25,651
Deliveries yesterday	742—24,909
Total stock in other ports	51,498
Total stock in United States	273,096
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 9	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 9	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 9	8,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 30	12,000
	229,000
Total	502,096
Same time 1894	431,236

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No. 7
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang..21 @22	Cora .....17½@18¾
Padang, int'r..26½@27	Caracas ....18 @19
Macassar—	Do, washed..19¾@20½
Timor.....22 @22½	Porto Cabello.17 @18½
Pajo .....21 @22	Do, washed..19½@20⅝
Maracaiba—	Savanilla—
Trujillo .....17¾@18¼	Ocana .....18 @20
Bocono .....17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga ...18½@20½
Tovar .....18 @19	Do, washed..19 @21½
Merida .....18½@20	Bogota .....20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y..18¾@19	Mexican—
Do, f'r to g'd.19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n.18½@19
Do, p'e fo c'e.20 @21	Do, white....19 @20
Central American—	Oaxaca .....19½@21½
Costa Rica....17 @20½	Guatemala and
San Salvador.18½@19½	Coban .....19 @22
Do, washed..19½@21½	Jamaica .....17 @20¾
Mocha .....25½@26½	

COTTON.

Contracts were irregular and unsettled, with the close steady at 10@12 points decline, influenced by the Government report, which showed a slight decrease in acreage, while local longs were offering freely, and Liverpool a shade lower. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 75 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7
Middling uplands	6

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.57@6.59	6.66	6.58	1,800
June	6.51@6.52	6.61	6.50	2,100
July	6.56@6.57	6.67	6.57	6,000
August	6.61@6.62	6.73	6.60	92,000
September	6.64@6.65	6.77	6.63	11,000
October	6.68@6.69	6.82	6.68	46,400
November	6.72@6.73	6.82	6.72	4,700
December	6.77@6.78	6.89	6.78	1,200
January	6.83@6.84	6.94	6.83	4,400
February	6.88@6.89	....	....	....
March	6.93@6.94	7.04	6.94	300
April	..@..	..	..	....
Total				177,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 10.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	1067	1535	153	819	6680	2736
New-Orleans	4091	1140	2299	2884	16189	6440
Mobile	38	7	3	74	273	623
Savannah	662	461	256	279	2318	4112
Charleston	26	75	19	38	332	851
Wilmington	6	4	5	3	71	71
Norfolk	223	114	392	61	1313	2301
Baltimore	1052	..	..	1359	2411	595
New-York	1174	..	65	..	2120	780
Boston	1345	762	775	867	6385	1338
Philadelphia	149	101	166	429	1770	2087
West Point	585	..	..	..	585	687
Newport News	..	..	..	..	353	93
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10332	4199	4103	6818	41269	..
This day last week	17198	6199	5889	7390	..	..
This day last year	4368	3694	2417	3981	..	23018

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, May 10,	1895.	1894.	1893.
Sales of the week	48,000	59,000	41,000
Sales, American	42,000	51,000	42,000
Sales for export	3,000	5,000	1,000
Sales for speculation	4,000	....	....
Actual export	5,000	7,000	3,000
Forwarded	60,000	60,000	62,000
Total stock	1,680,000	1,691,000	1,591,000
Of which American	1,572,000	1,429,000	1,341,000
Total imports of w'k	75,000	45,000	72,000
Of which American	69,000	37,000	44,000
Amount afloat	118,000	77,000	77,000
Of which American	110,000	60,000	65,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 10, 1895, 3½d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 11, 1894, 4d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 12, 1893, 4¼d.

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	251	850	3,788
Dallas	68	215	78
Shreveport	267	1,622	6,355
Little Rock	368	809	10,753
Helena	136	....	606
Vicksburg	162	169	1,234
Columbus, Miss.	129	311	154
Nachez	174	1,010	11,274
Memphis	873	7,209	24,058
Nashville	2,498	3,451	438
Selma	50	100	735
Montgomery	225	116	3,073
Eufaula	23	20	1,008
Columbus, Ga.	50	381	5,568
Macon	25	46	1,259
Albany	....	76	2,106
Atlanta	288	6	5,257
Rome	70	78	*355
Augusta	748	1,173	†14,308
Columbia	493	473	....
Newberry	57	57	145
Charlotte	196	....	346
Raleigh	173	271	1,942
St. Louis	954	6,910	39,882
Houston	4,388	7,984	8,574
Meridian	189	1,184	†913
Cincinnati	4,571	4,454	10,219
Yazoo City	174	398	599
Total	17,580	39,364	145,025

*Corrected. †Actual.

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	31	100	2,416
Dallas	65	31	277
Shreveport	276	732	5,243
Little Rock	165	698	*5,100
Helena	....	20	733
Vicksburg	408	651	5,038
Columbus, Miss.	11	91	626
Natchez	73	171	2,267
Memphis	533	5,880	32,910
Nashville	98	164	1,513
Selma	68	141	3,289
Montgomery	65	107	3,485
Eufaula	35	292	1,600
Columbus, Ga.	68	725	3,996
Macon	41	143	1,962
Albany	....	639	2,732
Atlanta	198	571	1,904
Rome	68	81	*2,736
Augusta	526	2,654	†11,712
Columbia	26	26	....
Newberry	7	....	....
Charlotte	304	204	150
Raleigh	185	155	1,580
St. Louis	312	5,776	43,537
Houston	2,199	3,327	6,404
Meridian	109	761	342
Cincinnati	5,658	6,193	1,999
Yazoo City	12	302	6,645
Total	11,541	30,853	150,402

*Corrected. †Actual.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A moderate trade, mostly in the better grades, prices for which are held with confidence.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The outlet continues of a fair character, with prices in a firm position.

Domestic—	
Ordinary	3¾@4
Fair	4¼@4¾
Good	4¾@4¾
Prime	5 @5⅛
Choice	5⅜@5½
Fancy	5¾@6
Head	6⅜@6⅝
Patna	3¾@4

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, 76 hhds muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅝c; 583 bags do, same price; 4,402 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c, and 183 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅜c. Refined firm and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝@ ..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜@ ..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅜	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅜
Cut granulated	4	11-16@4⅝
Creamery granulated	4	11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4¼
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 9	3	13-16@4
No. 10	3⅞	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅞
No. 13 (net)	3⅜	@..
No. 14 (net)	3½	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic receipts are still running very light, but there is no evidence of an improved demand as yet, and the market drags along wearily. Values are unchanged, holders generally talking about steady on the choicest handpicked dry stock. Recent inquiries from the West for foreign beans have not resulted in business as yet, holders being unwilling to accept the low prices bid. Green peas very dull. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50; do, pea, $2@ $2.05; do, medium, $1.95@$2; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.05@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.35; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75 @$1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—A little further concession is made in order to tempt buyers, fancy creamery offering freely at 17½c. Arrivals are moderate, but the warm weather is the weak feature, as holders wish to avoid carrying stock over the weeek.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	17¼@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16½@17	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Welsh tubs, extra	16	@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14	@15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12	@13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@11
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17¼@..	
Creamery, firsts	15½@16½	
Creamery, seconds	14	@15
Creamery, thirds	12	@13
Imitation creamery, firsts	12	@13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@10	
Dairy, firsts	11	@12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7½@ 9	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10	@10½
Factory, fresh, seconds	8	@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7	@ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8	@13
Western—		
Creamery, June	9	@14
Factory	7	@ 9

CHEESE—A lower market on continued light wants of buyers, exporters and the home trade showing very little interest.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6½@	6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6½@	6¾
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½@	6¼
State full cream, common to fair	4½@	5¼
State full cream, small, fancy	6½@	6¾
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4½@	6
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@	4½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @	3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@	1¾
State full skims	1 @..	

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, fancy	10¼@11	
State full cream, prime to choice	9 @10	
State full cream, common to good	5 @	8½
State part skims	1½@	5

EGGS—An unsetttled market on the moderate trade, while receivers are not disposed to hold stock any length of time on account of the warm weather.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@13
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12¼
Duck	12 @16
Goose	20 @22
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	$3.20@$3.60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples dull and weaker. Norfolk strawberries, being early on the market, were fairly sustained, but the later deliveries from North Carolina and Charleston had to go at lower prices, very few reaching top quotations. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, Roxbury russet, $3.50@$3.75; do, golden, $2.50@$3.50; strawberries, Norfolk, per quart, 15@20c; do, North Carolina, 5@18c; do, Charleston, 8@22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The jobbing trade in evaporated apples is very light, and affords less support to the market than usual at this season of the year. Exporters show some interest, but they are working on a low basis, say 6@6¼c. Stocks have been reducing some of late, but the outlook is not sufficiently encouraging to warrant hardly a steady holding. Only a few sundried apples here, and but few wanted. Raspberries and cherries very dull, and other small fruits are standing still. Jobbing trade in California fruits continues fair, but the warm weather is causing pressure to sell, and it is a buyers' market. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6½c; do, common to good, 5¼@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, 12c; blackberries, 8@9c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 9@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@ 15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@9¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A car of Kentucky stock arrived to-day. Fowls were steady and in fair demand; general sales at 10½c, for jobbing; reaching 11c; old roosters steady; Spring chickens firmer under very light arrivals; turkeys dull, and there was scarcely any call for ducks or geese. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1.12; fowls, per lb, 10@11c; roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@ $1; pigeons, 20@45c. DRESSED—Plenty of fresh fowls were carried over from yesterday, and trade was dull; only moderate sales possible at 10c, the wholesale business being quite generally at 9@9½c, with poor lots going lower: Long Island Spring ducks, Philadelphia chickens, and squabs generally firm. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 10@13c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 6@7c; old ducks, 8@12c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 26@30c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 35@40c; do, Long Island, 30@35c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes are dull and freely offered; clean up; new lots are fairly active. Other vegetables are in fair demand for prime, but the offerings are quite liberal and anything under prime is freely offered.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	50@ 75
Beets, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.00
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl-crate	2.75@ 3.00
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	35@ 65
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 2.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	30@ 50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.10
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.85@ 1.90
Peas, Charleston, per basket	50@ 1.50
Radishes, Norfolk, per bbl	25@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, white, per

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Continue to Advance and the Market to Broaden.

LIBERAL BUYING ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT

Liquidation and Short Sales Readily Absorbed—Weakness in Foreign Exchange—International Specialties Favorites.

FRIDAY—P. M..

There was no cessation to-day in the eagerness of foreign buying of our securities, and, as a result, sales made for the realizing of profits, as well as for the short account, were easily absorbed. The advance was led by the stocks having an international market, and it extended to the low-priced issues, as well as to the established dividend payers. London dispatches announce that a large part of the buying was for the Continent. The volume of trading was larger than on any other day since the improvement set in.

There can be no better evidence of the extent of the foreign buying than that afforded by the foreign exchange market. Rates were distinctly easier, the posted rate for demand bills being reduced to $4.88. To what extent the foreign buying may run to, no one is in a position to say, but, in view of the immense liquidation which has occurred since 1892, recent purchases may well be regarded as only the beginning of reinvestment in American securities. The liquidation by the foreigners began when uncertainty developed concerning the stability of our currency, and it continued with increased persistency when the national finances were thrown into confusion through the silver policy of Congress. Subsequent legislation partly cured the weakness of the currency situation, so far as it was affected by the continued purchases of silver, but it remained for Mr. Cleveland to restore confidence in the Treasury's ability to maintain gold payments, and he did so through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in spite of the opposition of Congress. How successfully that work was accomplished is now only beginning to be recognized; the present improvement noticeable in all the great markets of the country is directly traceable to the negotiations of last February.

In recent years active markets have been led by the speculative industrial issues, but such is not the case at present. The heaviest trading to-day was in stocks having an international market. Atchison, for instance, which has long been dormant, was traded in to the extent of 74,098 shares, and it closed within ⅛ of its best price, at 8⅝, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Reading, St. Paul, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Louisville and Nashville were also actively bought, and all scored material gains. In the speculative home issues Chicago Gas moved between 73⅜ and 75⅜, and closed at 75⅛, somewhat and closed ½ lower, being one of the very few stocks in which net losses were made. Distilling was firm on moderately large transactions. Other industrials were quiet and without feature. The low-priced railway stocks partook of the general improvement.

The Government crop report was looked for with considerable interest throughout the day. Early information was that it would show a lower condition of Winter wheat than last year at this season. It came out after the close of business and showed conditions to be exactly the reverse of those indicated in the early information. The average condition was 82.9 against 81.4 last year, an improvement of 1.5 per cent. The estimate, too, is based upon conditions anterior to the recent heavy rains in the wheat-growing district.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in generous supply, with a fair demand, the majority of which is from stock commission houses. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was active in a moderate way. The market shows a tendency to broaden. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½@5 for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $104,992,925, and the balances were $6,164,149. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $668,049.

Money in London, ¼@¾ per cent., closing at ¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,857,733
Imports for the same period	15,895,382
Net exports	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,495,669
Net exports to date, 1892	17,013,214

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market continued weak under free offerings of security bills. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 per $1,000 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ premium. Montreal—$1 premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At., Top., & Sante Fé	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅝
Brunswick Co	2¼
Canadian Pacific	1
Ches. & Ohio	1¼
Chicago Gas	¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	1¼
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝
Commercial Cable	1½
Denver & Rio Grande	2½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	⅞
Illinois Central	¾
Lake Shore	3
Louisville & Nashville	1½
Met Traction	1½
New-York Central & St. Louis 2d pf	1½
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	¾
Norf. & West	⅞
North American	1⅛
Northern Pacific	1⅛
Philadelphia & Reading	⅞
Southern Railway pf	1¼
Tex. P. Land Traction	⅞
Wabash	¾
Wabash pf	¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	¾
Consolidated Gas	¾
United States Cordage pf	1
United States Cordage gtd	1¼
United States Rubber	2
	¾

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities scored some very sharp gains in the London market. There were no declines, and the principal advances were: Erie second consols, 1⅜, to 72½; St. Paul, 1½, to 68½; Reading, 1½, to 10¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1½, to 25; Union Pacific, 1⅜, to 17⅛; Atchison, 1⅜, to St. Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 52⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1, to 23⅞; Erie, 1, to 14; New-York Central, 1, to 103⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 67⅛; Illinois Central, ¾, to 97¾, and Southern Railway, ⅛, to 15⅜. British consols declined ⅛ to 106 1-16 for money, and 1-16, to 106⅛ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £290,000. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16@⅞ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 75c for the account.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,629,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express, ex div	147½	147½	147½	147½	143	148	5
American Cotton Oil	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜	410
American Cotton Oil pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	492
American District Telegraph	40	40	40	40	30	40	100
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	115	25
*American Sugar Refining	114⅝	114⅞	113½	114	113⅛	114	29,859
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅝	99¾	99½	99½	99⅝	99¾	220
American Tel. & Cable Co	95¾	96	95¾	96	95		
American Tobacco	106	106	105	105	105	105½	6,385
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	110	110½	110	110¼	109½	111	20
Atlantic & Pacific	7⅝	9	7⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	74,098
Baltimore & Ohio	1	1½	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,350
Brunswick Company	61¼	62	61½	62	61	62	1,005
Canada Southern	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3¼	216
Canadian Pacific	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54¼	54½	54⅝	1,905
Central Pacific	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	53	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	19	19	18¾	19¼	100
Chicago Gas	22⅞	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¼	23⅝	16,660
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	74¼	75¾	73¾	75¼	75¼	75½	31,165
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	57	57	56	56¼	56¼	56½	3,305
Chicago & Northwestern	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	99⅜	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	98¼	98¼	97¾	98¼	98¼	98⅝	12,274
C., C., C. & St. Louis	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅝	11,035
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44⅜	44⅞	44½	44½	44½	44½	1,975
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	68⅜	67⅝	68	68	68¼	125
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120¼	120	120	119½	120	29,835
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¼	69½	68¾	69¼	69¼	69⅝	945
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	8	7	7⅝	7½	7¾	7,825
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	27¼	25½	27¼	28½	27	1,700
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7	7¼	965
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	27	105
Commercial Cable	145	148⅝	145	158½	146	148	965
Consolidated Gas Company	142⅞	142⅞	142	142	141½	143	338
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	163⅜	161½	161½	160¼	161½	2,620
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	16	15½	16	15¼	15⅝	1,100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	47½	47½	47	47	47	47½	436
Diet. & C. F., all in. pd	8	8	8	8	8	8	1,158
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	203	204	198	204	205	206	825
†Erie Tel. & Telephone	101¼	101¼	101	101	99	101	2,430
Flint & Père Marquette	57½	57¼	57	57	56½	57¼	520
General Electric	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	17	200
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼	3⅜	3¼	100
Illinois Central	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,690
Iowa Central	96	97½	96	97½	97	98	100
Iowa Central pf	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	300
Laclede Gas pf	30	30	30	30	30	31	530
Lake Erie & Western	87½	88	87¼	87½	86½	87½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	21	21¼	21	21	21	21	140
Lake Shore	77½	78	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	2,420
*Long Island Traction	144½	147	144½	146	145¾	147¼	55
Louisville & Nashville	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11⅜	2,316
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	59	60½	59	60¼	60⅜	60½	800
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	10	9¾	9⅞	5,203
Manhattan Consolidated	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	5,530
Mertopolitan Traction	119	119	118¾	119	118½	119	1,625
Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	1,115
Mexican National certs	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¼	400
Michigan Central	3	4	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	20
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	100½	100⅞	100½	100⅞	100½	101	4,063
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	32¾	29⅝	32¾	32¾	33	514
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅞	28⅞	29	214
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32¾	33	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	5,185
Mobile & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	785
*National Lead Co	33½	35⅞	33½	35⅞	35⅜	36	4,600
*National Lead Co. pf	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	89⅝	90	600
National Linseed Oil	25	25	25	25¼	25¼	26	3,835
National Starch	11¼	12	11¼	11⅞	11⅝	12	426
National Starch 2d pf	28	28	28	28	27	35	515
New-Jersey Central	98¾	100¼	98¾	99⅜	99	99¼	470
New-York Central	100⅝	100½	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100¾	6,530
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	43½	45⅛	42⅞	43⅝	43⅜	43½	2,094
New-York, C. & St. L	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16	12,085
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	31½	32	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¾	150
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	14⅛	14¼	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	3,827
Norfolk & Western	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	1,420
North American	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¼	6¼	2,950
Northern Pacific	5⅝	6¾	5⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	2,790
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	16¾	15¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	18,055
Ohio Southern	24¼	25⅜	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	24¾	11,493
Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	15	15⅛	3,578
Oregon Improvement	18¾	19	18¾	19	18⅞	19	4,800
Oregon Ry. & Nav	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	200
Oregon S. L. & U. N	24	24½	24	24½	24	24½	200
Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	5,940
Peoria & Eastern	27¼	28	27¼	27½	27⅜	27⅝	404
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	6	100
Philadelphia & Reading	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6	6¼	100
P., C., C. & St. L	19¼	20	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	1,900
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	21	21¼	21	21½	21¼	21½	85,540
Pullman Palace Car Co	52¾	53	52¾	53	52½	53	2,360
Quicksilver	174	174	174	174	173	174	210
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4	4	4	385
St. Louis Southwestern pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½	100
St. Joseph & Grand Island	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	2,900
St. Paul & Duluth	4	4	4	4	4	4	2,130
St. Paul & Duluth pf	27	27	27	27	27	27	100
St. Paul & Omaha	90	90	90	90	90	90	190
Southern Pacific	37⅛	37¾	37	37	37	37½	910
Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	20¼	20½	750
Southern Railway pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	8,490
Tennessee Coal & Iron	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	41	41⅜	11,404
Texas Pacific	24½	24½	23¾	24	24	24½	4,330
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11,520
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	10½	11¼	10¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝	2,934
Union Pacific	2½	3¼	2½	3	2½	3¼	1,084
Union Pacific, D. & G	7	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅞	7	4,630
United States Cordage	6⅞	7	6	6¾	6¾	7	730
United States Cordage pf	9½	9⅝	9	9	8⅞	9½	4,265
United States Cordage gtd	16¾	16¾	15	15	15	15½	1,100
United States Rubber	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41½	41⅛	41¾	902
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94½	94⅞	139
*United States Leather	21¾	22¼	21½	21¾	21⅝	22	6,915
*United States Leather pf	91¼	92½	91¼	92¼	92	92¼	2,826
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	7,500
Wabash pf	18¼	18¾	18	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	9,880
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	93⅞	93	93⅜	93⅜	93⅞	16,139
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	14	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾	4,855
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44½	44¾	44¼	44½	44	44⅞	620
Wisconsin Central	6	6⅜	6	6⅛	6	6¼	630
Total sales							589,855

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.35	.20	200

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s		Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	
1,000	112½	22,000	92
Atch J Co & W'n 1st		Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
3,000	37½	2,000	86¼
2,000	38½	5,000	86¼
5,000	39	Col, H V & Tol 5s	
Atch, Top & S F 4s		3,000	92½
7,000	73⅞	7,000	92¾
5,000	73⅝	Den & Rio G 4s	
5,000	73⅜	3,000	86
5,000	73⅞	Det, Mack & M L G	
26,000	73⅝	5,000	25
24,000	73⅞	E Tenn Reorg'n Lien 4-5s	
1,000	73⅝	5,000	87
2,000	73¾	15,000	87½
58,000	74	5,000	88
5,000	74	E T, V & G Consol Gold 5s	
25,000	74⅛	3,000	105¾
1,000	74	Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
4,000	73⅞	15,000	107½
3,000	73⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A		4,000	99
10,000	24⅜	F W & D C 1st	
1,000	24⅝	5,000	73½
21,000	24⅞	5,000	74
20,000	25	Gal, H & San A Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
30,000	24⅝	5,000	91
5,000	24⅞	5,000	91¼
83,000	25	4,000	91¼
1,000	24⅝	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
20,000	25½	2,000	66
10,000	25⅝	15,000	66
10,000	25⅞	4,000	68½
5,000	26¼	Ill Central 3½s	
30,000	26¼	10,000	102
6,000	26⅜	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
10,000	26	1,000	73
4,000	26⅜	3,000	74
5,000	26½	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	
5,000	26⅜	15,000	106½
20,000	26⅝	Kan Pac 1st Cons	
15,000	26½	5,000	72½
3,000	26	Knoxville & Ohio 1st	
20,000	26½	5,000	114
10,000	26	Laclede G L Co of St L, 1st 5s	
50,000	25¾	165,000	96
10,000	26	Lake E & W 2d 5s	
5,000	26¼	5,000	104½
11,000	26⅜	Louisville, Ev & St L Cons 1st 5s	
20,000	26¼	2,000	106¾
15,000	26	Registered	
10,000	26¼	3,000	106¾
Aus & N'w'n 1st		N Y L E & W New Consol D M & Co Certs, Stamped	
10,000	84¾	2,000	69¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s			
1,000	112		
10,000	112¼		
10,000	112		
B'klyn Elev 1st			
2,000	101		
B'klyn W & W Co 5s			
19,000	104⅞		
5,000	105		
10,000	105⅜		
10,000	105		
Bur C R & N 1st			
2,000	106½		
Can So 1st Gtd			
1,000	110½		
Can. Southern 2d			
4,000	104½		
Cen of N J Gen 5s			
5,000	114		
Cen of N J 1st Cons, 1899			
5,000	111¾		
C & O Gen 4½s			
5,000	81½		
55,000	81		
15,000	80⅝		
3,000	81		
5,000	81½		
Ches & O Cons 5s			
2,000	108		
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s			
15,000	94		
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s			
6,000	121		
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s			
1,000	101		
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska Ext 4s			
6,000	89½		
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s			
9,000	98½		
6,000	99		
Chi & N P 1st Trust Receipts	48		
20,000	47⅝		
6,000	47¾		
15,000	47½		
47,000	47¾		
5,000	47⅝		
3,000	47¾		
Chi & N W, Coupon Gold 7s			
1,500	122		
2,000	122		
25-Year Deb 5s			
14,000	105½		
Colorado Midland 4s			
10,000	27¾		
7,000	26½		

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		Rio Grande West 1st	
5,000	81½	5,000	72⅝
N Y N H & H 4s, Con Deb Certs		22,000	73
1,000	139½	Pitts & West 1st	
16,000	140	5,000	82
Small Bonds		Rich & Dan. 6s	
700	139	4,000	120
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		Phil & Read 1st pf inc	
7,000	101¾	5,000	85
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s		32,000	85⅛
5,000	91¼	10,000	85½
Nor Pac Consol 5s		25,000	86
2,000	41½	10,000	86¼
5,000	41⅝	5,000	85⅝
45,000	42	10,000	85⅞
9,000	41½	20,000	85⅝
1,000	41¼	15,000	85¾
30,000	41¼	5,000	85⅝
100,000	41	2d Pref Inc	
30,000	40⅞	15,000	21½
10,000	40½	25,000	21⅝
10,000	40¼	40,000	22
50,000	40½	15,000	22
6,000	40¼	5,000	22⅛
149,000	40¼	50,000	22⅛
50,000	41¼	20,000	22⅜
Trust Co Certs		10,000	22⅜
16,000	41	10,000	23
2,000	41¼	7,000	22⅜
17,000	41½	10,000	22½
30,000	41	10,000	22¾
10,000	40½	40,000	22½
17,000	40⅜	3d pf inc	
50,000	40½	5,000	15
10,000	40⅝	1,000	15½
10,000	40⅜	25,000	16
5,000	40⅞	5,000	16
Nor Pac 1st Coupon	40⅞	St J & Grand I inc	
2,000	117	2,000	10
8,000	117⅜	11,000	10
Nor Pac 1st Reg		13,000	10⅜
50,000	116⅞	St L & Iron Mt 5s	
25,000	117	10,000	87½
Nor Pac 2d Coupon		1,000	79½
8,000	100	St L & S F con 4s	
5,000	101	4,000	52
15,000	101⅛	33,000	52⅜
21,000	101	St L Southw'n 2d inc	
6,000	101¼	6,000	30⅝
11,000	102	20,000	29⅞
9,000	103	27,000	30⅛
10,000	103¼	7,000	30⅜
2,000	103⅝	21,000	30¼
Nor Pac 3d Coupon	100⅝	4,000	30⅜
10,000	71½	16,000b15	30⅛
33,000	72	3,000	30¼
10,000s30	72	3,000	30⅜
10,000	72	44,000	30¼
5,000	72¼	7,000	30⅜
9,000	72	25,000	30
Nor Pac Term 1st	72¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
2,000	102½	29,000	95¼
Nor Pac col tst nts		St L Southw'n 1st	
5,000	88	15,000	73
5,000	88¾	3,000	72¾
5,000	87	1,000	72¼
20,000	87½	5,000	72¼
Ohio Southern 1st		St Paul, M & M 1st cons 6s	
5,000	84	10,000	120
1,000	83	E Minn 1st div 1st	
6,000	83¾	2,000	102
Ohio South G M 4s		Montana ext 4s	
10,000	37¾	57,000	88½
12,000	35	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Oregon R & Nav Co col tr 5s, Trust Co certfs		1,000	78½
1,000	57	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Oregon R & Nav 5s, Trust Receipts		15,000	93½
43,000	90¼	9,000	93¾
2,000	91¼	5,000	94
10,000	91	5,000	93¾
20,000	90½	20,000	94
Oregon Short Line 6s		15,000	93½
1,000	95	2,000	93¾
Trust Receipts		25,000	93¼
13,000	95	10,000	93⅜
5,000	95¼	1,000	93⅜
15,000	95	24,000	93⅜
19,000	95¼	45,000	93⅜
Con Tr Co Certs		19,000	93⅜
5,000	47½	10,000	94
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d		Tex & N O cons 5s	
2,000	35½	10,000	94¾
Peo & East inc		5,000	95
5,000	21½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Phil & Read gen 4s		15,000	91¼
11,000	77¼	14,000	92
15,000	77½	14,000s20f	91¾
15,000	78	6,000	92¼
25,000	78½	6,000s20f	92
20,000	78⅝	5,000	92
18,000	77¾	33,000	92¼
10,000	78	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Trust receipts		5,000	30⅝
10,000	89¾	38,000	30½
115,000	90	27,000	30⅜
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stamped		7,000	30¼
1,000	92½	21,000	30¼
Phil & Read defd inc		4,000	30⅜
75,000	4	16,000b15	30¼
18,000	4¾	3,000	30⅜
30,000	4⅝	44,000	30¼
		7,000	30⅜

Bonds—Continued.

Tex & Pac 2d inc		Tol, Peo & West 4s,		Union Pac 1st, '98	
18,000	30¾	1d cou Jan, '96, on		5,000	105⅜
16,000	30¼	5,000	75	Union Pac 1st, '99	
10,000	30¼	Tol, St L & K C 1st trust receipts		1,000	106¼
5,000	30¼	2,000	68	Un Pac ext S F 8s	
10,000	30¼	3,000	69	5,000	96
60,000	30¾	Union Pac 6s, '97		3,000	95¾
37,000	30¼	1,000	105¼	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	30	1,000	105½	4,000	42
58,000	30¼	U P, Den & Gulf 1st		U P, Lin & Col 1st	
So Pac of Ariz 1st		15,000	40	2,000	41½
15,000	91	15,000	40¼	U S Cordage Co 1st	
San A & Ar Pass 4s		10,000	40	12,000	52
23,000	63	10,000	40¼	Vir Midland G M	
5,000	64	67,000	40	12,000	94½
Union Elev 1st 6s		Union Pac gold 6s, col trust notes, stamped		West U col trust 5s	
1,000	98½	60,000	95	6,000	100¼
5,000	98			Wabash deb, Series B	
Union Pac 1st, '96				25,000	28½
1,000	105¼			Wabash R R 2d	
Total sales				2,000	73¼
				3,000	73⅜
				19,000	73½
				25,000	73¾
				10,000	73⅜
				West N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co certfs	
				6,000	30
				Wabash 1st 5s	
				18,000	104⅝
				11,000	104¾
				Wheel & L E imp	
				5,000	91¾
				Wis Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
				5,000	56½
				Wis Cent Co inc	
				1,000	11
				Total sales	$5,683,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
Alton & Terre Haute	45	46½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000 000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,000.000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

7% BONDS

OF

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY,

DATED JANUARY 1st, 1876:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of said bonds, the Manhattan Railway Company, as the successors of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, will on the first day of January, 1896, exercise the right to pay off the said bonds at a premium; that is, at the rate of $105 for each $100 thereof, or at the rate of £105 for each £100 thereof, and that such payment will be made at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, the Agency of the said Manhattan Railway Company for such purpose, upon the first day of January, 1896, upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with all unpaid coupons attached. Interest upon the said bonds at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid at the said Central Trust Company of New-York upon the first day of July, 1895, and of January, 1896, upon presentation and surrender of the coupons of those dates, and interest will cease upon the said bonds from and after the first of January, 1896.

Dated New-York, May 7, 1895.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated Bondholders. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 65
BROADWAY, New-York, May 8th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1895. By order of the board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before

1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
106	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1638	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3803	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

The FOURTH St. NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,620,325.97
Due from banks	537,910.46
Exchanges for Clearing House	826,235.36
Cash and reserve	3,026,644.01
	$13,011,516.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,115,174.73
Dividends unpaid	44,764.00
Circulation	852,780.00
Deposits	9,498,797.28
	$13,011,516.01

R. H. RUSHTON,
Cashier.

[No. 1,374.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,888,355.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		56.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		2,350.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,377.08
Stocks, securities, &c.		488,206.88
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		495,959.27
Due from State banks and bankers		57,709.39
Checks and other cash items		13,885.17
Exchanges for Clearing House		527,323.09
Notes of other national banks		17,767.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		43.51
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$432,310	
Legal-tender notes	503,000	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	90,000	
		1,025,310.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,484,593.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	30,272.69
National bank notes outstanding	36,880.00
Due to other national banks	1,746,533.42
Due to State banks and bankers	246,031.68
Dividends unpaid	175.20
Individual deposits subject to check	2,903,950.04
Demand certificates of deposit	22,465.00
Certified checks	37,939.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	60,345.30
Total	$6,484,593.40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. H. MOORE,
SAMUEL D. DAVIS,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY, } Directors.

[No. 4645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,393,154.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,241.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		66,143.29
Stocks, securities, &c.		174,023.49
Due from other national banks (not reserve agents)		142,830.09
Checks and other cash items		621.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		101,686.13
Notes of other national banks		5,125.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		100.09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$20,410.50	
Legal-tender notes	269,477.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	160,000.00	
		449,887.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$2,909,313.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	129,430.43
National bank notes outstanding	450,000.00
Due to other national banks	249,914.54
Due to State banks and bankers	161,927.88
Individual deposits subject to check	1,392,483.04
Demand certificates of deposit	1,488.60
Certified checks	14,207.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,866.13
Total	$2,909,313.45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:
I, HENRY C. TINKER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY C. TINKER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. CHAS. W. REICKS, Notary Public, Kings Co., copy filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
DUMONT CLARKE,
HENRY W. MAXWELL, } Directors.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to an amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,568,053.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,316.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		115,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		441,600.53
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,500.00
Due from national banks	$1,800,487.05	
Due from State banks and bankers	195,971.77	
Checks and other cash items	16,976.25	
Exchanges for Clearing House	570,118.90	
Notes of other national banks	28,025.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	135.83	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie ..$1,370,278.50		
Legal tender notes..1,375,876.0		
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,350,000.00	
		4,096,154.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		42,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		3,500.00
Total		$19,476,174.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		464,837.38
National bank notes outstanding		494,710.00
Dividends unpaid		20,052.00
Due to other national banks	$9,872,812.94	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,582,287.98	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,711,742.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	$1,008.60	
Certified checks	122,610.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	175,481.43	
		16,495,944.87
Total		$19,476,174.25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. JAMES WALSH, Notary Public.
Kings County, certificate filed New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY B. STOKES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
E. H. PULLEN, } Directors.

[No. 1352.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,084,013.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,128.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		254,288.15
Stocks, securities, &c.		25,900.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		12,800.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		806,498.77
Due from State banks and bankers		353,621.41
Checks and other cash items		17,070.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,812,603.42
Notes of other national banks		29,750.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		86.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,603,807.00	
Legal-tender notes	577,470.00	
		5,181,277.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		36,000.00
Total		$25,716,034.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,775,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		128,026.10
National bank notes outstanding		720,000.00
Due to other national banks	$8,888,424.32	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,861,651.98	
		13,750,076.30
Dividends unpaid		2,873.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,022,720.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	24,451.19	
Certified checks	1,040,950.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding	251,938.90	
		7,340,059.48
United States deposits		1,000,000.00
Total		$25,716,034.88

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
VERNON H. BROWN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,956,053.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		445.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		107,291.33
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		293,006.14
Due from State banks and bankers		30,752.97
Checks and other cash items		12,903.12
Exchanges for clearing house		217,066.76
Notes of other national banks		47,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,281.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$983,201.00	
Legal-tender notes	419,975.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	280,000.00	
		1,683,176.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$6,585,176.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		83,678.65
National bank notes outstanding		179,050.00
Due to other national banks	$412,621.43	
Due to State banks and bankers	306,414.96	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,793,795.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,131.07	
Certified checks	89,770.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,714.70	
		5,619,447.78
Reserved for taxes		3,000.00
Total		$6,585,176.43

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
CHARLES T. WILLS, } Directors.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,434,354.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,236.56
Stocks, securities, &c.		424,473.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		810,000.00
Due from national banks		682,894.67
Due from State banks and bankers		127,784.00
Checks and other cash items		24,864.16
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,861,576.65
Notes of other national banks		27,419.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		559.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,437,801.12	
Legal-tender notes	1,349,500.00	
		2,787,301.12
Total		$16,652,444.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		464,988.12
State bank notes outstanding		2,624.00
Due to other national banks	$3,699,110.47	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,624,034.07	
Dividends unpaid	4,287.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,001,300.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	485,252.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	270,057.75	
		13,084,886.95
Total		$16,652,444.07

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
DONALD MACKAY, } Directors.

Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,974,519.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,585.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		800,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		35,956.93
Stocks, securities, &c.		797,176.35
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,230.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		100.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,523,193.29
Due from State banks and bankers		182,206.70
Checks and other cash items		13,322.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,701,098.55
Notes of other national banks		17,018.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,551.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie		3,102,208.70
Legal-tender notes		4,750,589.00
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders		1,300,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		30,000.00
Total		$38,347,025.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		647,988.32
National bank notes outstanding		44,520.00
Due to other national banks	$10,299,598.45	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,613,031.90	
Dividends unpaid	1,015.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	17,855,883.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	46,013.59	
Certified checks	290,923.59	
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,608.95	
		33,124,075.35
Liabilities other than those above stated		30,441.87
Total		$38,347,025.54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings. Co.

Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
AUGUST BELMONT, } Directors.

[No 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,557,867.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		859.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		155,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		55,047.20
Stocks, securities, &c.		71,307.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		187,779.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,232,755.49
Due from State banks and bankers		92,817.08
Checks and other cash items		66,728.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		805,239.82
Notes of other national banks		20,160.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,390.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$1,356,129.50	
Legal-tender notes	780,540.00	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal-tenders	1,400,000.00	
		3,536,669.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Total		$16,066,021.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		142,143.17
National bank notes outstanding		357,060.00
Due to other national banks		4,239,934.73
Due to State banks and bankers		1,941,566.75
Dividends unpaid		3,801.16
Individual deposits subject to check		6,806,747.17
Demand certificates of deposit		12,533.50
Certified checks		96,623.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		15,181.60
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		50,430.51
Total		$16,066,021.89

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate Filed in New-York.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. McCALL,
CORTLANDT D. MOSS,
EDWIN LANGDON, } Directors.

[No. 1394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Tuesday, May 7th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,836,376.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73,708.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:		
4s	$3,000,000.00	
5s	1,000,000.00	
		4,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand:		
4s	$275,000.00	
5s	1,100,000.00	
		1,375,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		482,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,265,490.68
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		30,810.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		2,225,114.34
Due from State banks and bankers		169,552.00
Checks and other cash items		153,579.03
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,795,347.44
Notes of other national banks		109,954.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,301,584.07	
Legal tender notes	3,890,222.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,970,000.00	
		7,161,806.07
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		180,000.00
Total		$38,062,789.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		345,529.81
National bank notes outstanding		3,439,680.00
Due to other national banks		4,729,004.69
Due to State banks and bankers		2,489,613.54
Dividends unpaid		33,237.00
Individual deposits subject to check		18,987,126.33
Demand certificates of deposit		109,371.19
Certified checks		870,042.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		68,154.44
Total		$38,062,789.98

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,463,298.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		529.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		215,691.06
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		16,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		36,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		136,928.83
Due from State banks and bankers		11,781.43
Checks and other cash items		2,939.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		83,074.27
Notes of other national banks		290.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		755.64
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$262,200.25	
Legal-tender notes	205,054.00	
		467,314.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,958.15
Total		$2,493,811.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		13,347.29
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other national banks	$49,426.20	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,900.22	
Dividends unpaid	405.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,844,292.53	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,728.41	
Certified checks	73,605.38	
Cashier's checks outstanding	45.46	
		2,035,464.20
Total		$2,493,811.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1895. JOHN G. DAVIS, Notary Public, Westchester County. Cert. filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES B. DILL,
HUGH KELLY,
JOHN McANENEY, } Directors.

Financial.

[No. 1461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,987,837.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,637.43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		456,471.32
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		910,539.24
Due from State banks and bankers		79

NEW OF THE RAILROADS

Panama Railroad Directors Reject the Pacific Mail Propositions.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS SAID TO BE OFF

An Officer of the Panama Company Makes a Statement Which Mr. Huntington Says Does Not Describe the Situation.

The negotiations between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad were practically brought to an unsuccessful close at a meeting of the Directors of the last-named company yesterday. A proposition from the Pacific Mail Company—described by some of the Panama Directors as "President Huntington's ultimatum"—was rejected, and to all appearances the warfare between the two companies is likely to go on.

"It can be stated," said an officer of the Panama Railroad Company, "that all negotiations pending during the last two years between that company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are at an end. The Panama people were unable to find any one conected with the Pacific Mail Company acting in its interests. All officers of that company semed to care for nothing but the interests of the Southern Pacific Company, and for that reason it was thought useless to further prolong the fruitless meetings which have been held from time to time."

When this statement was shown to President Huntington of the Pacific Mail, he said: "I feel quite sure that the information alleged to have come from the Panama Railroad officers is information of which they know nothing. I am certain that they would not send out such false reports, and I am inclined to think still that the Panama and the Pacific Mail companies will come to some arrangement satisfactory to both interests. The only thing we differ about is in reference to certain business on the west coast of Mexico, and with the smaller republics on the isthmus, which the Southern Pacific Railroad, of course, has nothing to do, one way or the other.

"In all of the other matters discussed the two companies are in full accord."

VESSELS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.

Another Story Regarding James J. Hill's Plans for the Future.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—In these days there are all sorts of rumors and guesses afloat regarding the object J. J. Hill of the Great Northern has in view in visiting Europe. Yesterday another story was circulated. This one is that Mr. Hill, having successfully demonstrated his venture in the Northern Steamship Company on the great lakes, now proposes to extend that service by placing a line of vessels, five in number, on the Pacific, to connect with the Great Northern, sailing out of Seattle for China and Japan.

It is argued that the fact that the Northern Pacific company has carried on this class of business successfully and has been compelled to add several vessels to its service, has set Mr. Hill to thinking. Just before the war between China and Japan five splendid vessels were built on the Clyde, Scotland. It is claimed that the owners intended to commission them in the Chinese service, and that they would carry the Chinese flag.

It is said further that the fate of another vessel, the Kow-Shin, which was commissioned in the Chinese service, but which for that reason was sunk last Fall by the Japanese, caused the owners of the new vessels in Scotland to abandon their idea. Now it is claimed that these vessels are for sale at a temptingly low figure, and Mr. Hill may become their purchaser. Gossip has even gone so far as to concoct a name for the new line—the Western division of the Northern Steamship Company.

Earnings of Railways.

ALBANY, May 10.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended March 31 were filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day: Staten Island Rapid Transit Company: Gross earnings from operation, $135,053; operating expenses, $89,235; fixed charges, $83,608; deficiency, $37,791; cash on hand, $25,778; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $58,448. The deficiency for the corresponding quarter last year was $58,906.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Lessee's report: Gross earnings from operation, $1,667,169; operating expenses, $904,844; fixed charges, $625,249; surplus, $137,075. For the corresponding quarter last year the road reported a deficiency of $72,203.

Second Avenue Railroad of New-York City: Gross earnings from operation, $191,902; operating expenses, $165,645; other income, $625; fixed charges, $26,456; surplus, $425; cash on hand, $32,360; profit and loss, (surplus,) $24,296. The surplus for the corresponding quarter last year was $371.

Boston and Albany: Gross earnings from operation, $2,039,881; operating expenses, $1,228,249; fixed charges, $158,439; surplus, $653,197; cash on hand, $2,706; profit and loss, (surplus,) $161,693. The surplus for the corresponding quarter last year was $591,174.

Pullman Company Rumors.

Gen. Horace Porter, Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, said yesterday that he had not been informed of any determination on the part of the controlling interests of that corporation to form a new company to take charge of all the real estate, including the town, Pullman, Ill. Various things had been talked about, he said, but, so far as he knew, nothing had been done.

George M. Pullman is quoted as saying: "We have organized no new corporation in New-Jersey, or anywhere else."

Ohio Southern Receivership.

In the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Ohio Southern Road it is alleged that the company is insolvent; that it has no means or funds, is covered with liens, &c., and is incumbered for $8,000,000, with $40,000 floating indebtedness in addition to taxes due counties. The claim is also made that the company owes its 300 employes $40,000 and is mortgaged to the Central Trust Company and Union Trust Company of New-York for $2,800,000; also that it owes the Lima Machine Works about $5,000 for repair work, &s.

Alabama Coal Road Sold.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10.—The Marylee Coal and Railway Company's properties were sold to-day to satisfy a decree in favor of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., holders of two issues of bonds to the total amount of $240,000. The bondholders were the purchasers, at $40,000. The property consists of coke, ovens, coal mines, ten miles of railway, and ore lands near Birmingham worth $500,000.

Transfers of Reading Stock.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says it is estimated that the recent transfers of Philadelphia and Reading stock have amounted to more than 100,000 shares, most of which were for New-York, while a considerable amount of the stock was bought on account of London. All dealings in Reading stock in that city are kept very close.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Officers were elected by the National Ticket Brokers' Association in St. Louis yesterday, as follows: President—Thomas H. Webb, Peoria, Ill.; Vice Presidents—Simon Stelner, Cincinnati; J. K. Mullcay, Salamanca, N. Y., Z. H. Leport, Detroit, and A. Princers, Butte, Mon.; Secretary—T. R. Carter, Louisville, Ky.; Chairman Executive Committee—J. K. McKenzie, Chicago.

—The Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company proposes to advance $600,000 to the Reorganization Committee for the purchase of the Savannah, Americus, and Montgomery Railroad, the sale of which is fixed for May 17. A minimum price of $1,800,000 has been placed on the property by the courts.

—The New-York and New-England Railroad reports for the quarter ending March 31: Gross earnings, $1,297,823; increase, $172,885; total net income, $296,574; increase, $89,172; charges, $463,069; increase, $3,477; deficit, $166,494; decrease, $85,696.

—A prominent officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad denies that the company has bought or is about to buy the old St. Joseph Valley Railroad in Indiana. A similar report about the Elkhart and Western is also contradicted.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has consented to a change of gauge by the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad from three feet six inches to four feet eight and one-half inches.

—Three first-class steel bridges are to be built on the line of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road, to replace long wooden bridges at Brink Haven, Gambier, and Big Walnut.

—J. Kennedy Tod, A. H. H. Boissevain, and Robert Fleming have been appointed a sub-committee to draft a plan of reorganization for the Norfolk and Western.

—On next Wednesday Charles W. Cook will become General Freight Agent of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad.

—At the annual meeting of the Jersey Central stockholders yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

LOOKING INTO CITY COURT AFFAIRS

The Case of Clerk George S. Croker and His Claim for Salary.

It was learned yesterday from the clerks of the City Court that the Commissioners of Accounts have been looking into affairs there. It was the Commissioners of Accounts that drew the attention of the Controller to the fact that George S. Croker, elder brother of the ex-Tammany leader, was drawing a salary while not attending to his duties as a clerk. He was away in Europe for the sake of his health.

Croker Thursday filed a claim with the Corporation Counsel for his back salary, part of which has been withheld as a result of the investigation of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Croker, the Commissioners say, did an almost unprecedented thing. He gave a friend power of attorney to draw his salary while he was in Europe. He has been clerk there for fifteen years at a salary of $1,500, and it is said has been away a good deal of the time on account of ill health.

Commissioner Terry admitted that he had been conducting an investigation into the affairs of the City Court, but declined to go into details.

SAYS "NOT GUILTY" FOR THE TROLLEY

Case Against the Brooklyn Heights Company for Manslaughter Called.

Ex-Judge Morris appeared in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn yesterday, as counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to plead to the indictment of manslaughter in the second degree, in causing the death of Mrs. Mary A. Medinger, on Court Street, on the night of March 26.

Ex-Judge Morris said that as counsel for the company he desired to enter a simple plea of not guilty to the indictment, with the right to withdraw the plea within a week. He said the first Monday in June would be satisfactory for the opening of the trial.

Mrs. Mary A. Medinger was killed by trolley car No. 500 of the Court Street line in front of St. Paul's Church. In case the company is convicted, the maximum fine allowed by the statute is $5,000.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following are complete lists of the passengers booked to sail on to-day's outgoing steamships:

On the Umbria, for Liverpool.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander, Daniel Adamson, Andrew Adie.—B.—J. Bowyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baerlin, F. M. Brooks, H. Bernard, Ernest Bowman, Miss Laura Benedict, W. Bayard Blackwell, W. E. Black, Mrs. G. Barrie, Mrs. Robert Barrie, Sr., John A. Brill.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cass, E. Caddick, G. F. Cott, Mrs. Arthur B. Chase, Arthur B. Chase, G. Caffe, L. I. Chambers, J. M. Caine, Alexander Cook, Dr. R. E. Conniff, Michael Cahill, the Rev. George H. Cornell, Mrs. Eliza Cleworth, Miss Lizzie Cleworth, Mrs. Charles Clark, G. H. Cotton, J. A. Casiell, John Corod.—D.—G. E. Dorman, Mrs. A. J. Ducharme, Miss Julia Ducharme, Austin C. Dunham, Miss Sarah Dunham, Miss Mary Dunham, Miss Mary H. Davis, W. H. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Dales.—E.—W. Evans, H. A. Earle.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Frame, J. L. Fiebre, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Finch, John Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. Freund, Miss Freund, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Faye, Mrs. J. H. Flint, John F. Fowler, Miss Fowler, W. H. Fuller, J. S. Field, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Fowler, J. N. Friedman.—G.—Dr. W. A. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Goggan, Miss Mattie D. Goggan, Miss Ethel B. Goggan, Miss Mary E. Goggan, Mrs. John Gibb, Miss Edith M. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibb, Mrs. T. W. Graydon, Bence J. Graydon, Miss L. E. Graydon, Miss Ethel E. Graydon, Miss Margaret H. Graydon, T. H. Graydon, Mrs. Della Garry, John Grundy, Arthur Gibb, Mrs. G. E. Guerrier, Mrs. A. S. Galatti, Mr. and Mrs. John Gault, Miss Amy R. Garrett.—H.—Dr. Alexander McLane Hamilton, Miss Heinsheimer, B. F. Hall, G. Holt, Douglas Hindley Abram S. Hewitt, Miss Holgate, Mrs. A. Hall, Frank Hawkes, Mrs. S. R. Haven, D. F. Hirsch.—J.—H. C. Jocelyn, W. Jefferson, Sigmundo Jacoby, Julio Jacoby, William Jefferson, Henry H. Jacobson.—K.—J. Keutgen, Edgar Knohr, M. W. Kelly, Rockwell Kent, E. L. Kellogg, Miss A. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Krauskop.—L.—W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Miss Margaret D. Lloyd, Ernest Herbert Lloyd, Daniel Herbert Lloyd, Francis H. Lloyd, A. C. Lardie, the Rev. William Lane, the Rev. Dr. Lansay, A. L. Lehman.—M.—Mrs. Martha McCann, Miss M. J. Martin, John McEvoy, Mrs. Charles W. Minor, W. Minor, C. Minor, Norman Minor, Miguel Cuya, H. A. H. Moore, Miss L. Madden, Miss Madden, Mr. Maconochie, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Martin, Miss Katharine Martin, Miss Miriam Martin.—N.—Miss Agnes W. Nicholson, Miss Lilla V. Nicholson.—O.—Abby R. Oakes.—P.—Mrs. Catharine Prindiville, Miss Nellie Prindiville, F. Pyle, C. L. Parigot, Mrs. Paul Poudesau, Miss Marie Poudesau, H. W. Parton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Paddou.—R.—E. Rosenberg, W. O. N. Rainey, C. Raymond, Col. F. C. Romer, E. Romer, Arnold Rau, Mr. and Mrs. J. Snowden Rhoades, C. A. Raymond.—S.—F. A. Sweet, O. Steinvorth, E. Steinvorth, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Sypher, J. W. Stewart, H. N. Saxton, Jr., Walter T. Stevens, Hugo Schroeder, J. A. Sinn, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mrs. A. T. Stanwood, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Miss Ethel E. Sexton, G. M. Sprout, Miss Faith Stowell,, John D. Street.—T.—G. C. Tuckett, James Taylor Terry, Mrs. Edmund Terry, John H. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. T. Turner, Herbert B. Turner, Robert Taylor.—U.—J. O. Unwin, John M. Underwood.—V.—M. Valenzuela, W. K. Vanderbilt, G. T. Veitch.—W.—Mrs. E. Walker, Miss G. Walker, the Rev. and Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. W. Whittam, R. G. Winny, H. C. West, Ambrose Wocd, Mrs. R. W. Wood, W. Ware.

On La Normandie, for Havre.

A.—Mrs. Esther Aneorge, P. Assemat, C. L. Ager, Frank Ager, Viscount d' Ateroche, Mrs. de Acosta.—B.—Mrs. G. C. Boldt, Miss Clover Boldt, John Born, Adam Born, Miss Florence Blood, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Brett, J. E. Birss, Mr. Binger, Mrs. K. Belden, Reginald Belden, Miss Cecil Belden, F. Borde, Miss Jeanne Barrean.—C.—Dr. S. Castillo, Mrs. F. de Coppet, Agustino Carbone, Mrs. C. K. Cross, Mr. de Caladon.—D.—Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Miss Davies, M. Demeuran, C. Duplessy, Mrs. Henry De Bus, Louis K. De Bus, J. J. Dowd, Jacques Diosson, Mr. and Mrs. Durande, S. Daignault, Mrs. D. M. Delmas, Miss Antoinette Delmas, Miss J. Delmas, C. Delantil, L. Dolivet.—F.—A. Farias, Mrs. C. V. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Mr. Ford.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Geoffroy, A. Graf, N. Grunbeck, F. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gayde, Mr. Goblet.—H.—Mrs. A. Hendicourt, Mrs. C. F. Howland, Alfred Hirsch.—J.—Henri Jaquet, Henri Jacquin.—K.—Aruthur S. Kendall.—L.—Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mrs. M. Limasin, T. H. Luders, John Lombardi, Mr. Lejeune.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Varona Maurias, C. Miot, Marx Meyer.—N.—Mr. Nouquier, Alexie Nicolas.—O.—Victor M. Osborn.—P.—Mrs. F. Phillippee, R. E. Peel, Mrs. M. Preston, G. Pascal, Edward Prudhomme, Mrs. Prindeville, Miss Prindeville, Miss E. Paris.—R.—T. N. Reed, Mr. Redon, F. N. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Pauline Riggs, W. Rogers, M. Ryan, Mrs. H. L. Roenier, Dr. A. E. Rockey, Capt. H. S. Ray, Chandler Robbins.—S.—John D. Street, Mr. Sieberg, C. W. Schlatter, Mr. and Mrs. Schwedersky, A. H. Stolber, Dr. H. M. Silver, M. Sorg.—T.—M. de Maury Tolrade, G. A. Townsen, Mrs. M. J. Townsen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Trigueras, Miss E. Trigueras, Miss S. Trigueras, Miss C. Trigueras.—U.—E. Ulmo.—W.—Mr. Wichelmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Westermann, W. R. Walker, W. F. Wren, Mrs. Elisa Well, G. D. Whitehead, C. W. Whitten.—Z.—C. B. Zacaroff.

On the Persia, for Hamburg.

B.—Mrs. Josephine Brambach.—D.—Miss Sophie Diedel.—E.—Mrs. F. Elbers, Miss Grete Elbers, Otto Elbers.—F.—Ernst Feldmann, Mrsm. Feldmann, Miss Feldmann, Miss Emmy Feldman, Walter Feldmann.—G.—F. Gebelin, Mrs. Gebelin, F. Gebbien, Jr., R. Geilfuss, Mrs. A. Guldenast, Miss Margaret Guldenast, A. Gettelmann, Mrs. M. Goldzieter.—H.—Miss M. A. Hoffmann, C. G. Hoffman.—K.—Mrs. Marie Krause, Mrs. R. Klahn.—L.—Mrs. Louis Lienou, Miss Gretchen Lienau.—M.—Miss Renetta Muller.—R.—Mrs. Robert Rumler, Erich Rumler.—S.—J. Seligsohn, Mrs. Seligsohn, Mrs. George Schomburg, Miss Agnes Schomburg, Miss Lisbcth Schierstaedt, W. H. Swenson.—T.—Minthorne Tompkins, F. Bianchi Tompkins.—W.—C. L. Walther, Mrs. Walther, Mrs. John J. Walther, Miss Nellie Walther, John G. Walther, Mrs. Oscar E. A. Wiesner, Miss Edith Wiessner.

On the Obdam, for Rotterdam.

A.—Miss Minnie Ar m.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bueno Bibaz, Miss Betsy Bueno Bibaz, Miss Julie Bueno Bibaz.—C.—E. F. W. Croese.—D.—N. Danneman.—H.—Miss B. Hauser, John Heckler.—L.—Miss N. Lawrence, Dr. Hugo J. Loebinger.—M.—Miss Isabel McKee, F. T. Murray, Mrs. F. T. Murray, Miss Mabel Murray.—N.—Judge L. C. Nott, Mrs. C. C. Nott, G. Nuss, Mrs. G. Nuss.—P.—G. A. Van De Pavert, Mrs. G. A. Van De Pavert, E. L. Perry, Mrs. E. L. Perry, Miss Florence Pond, the Rev. J. F. Princen, the Rev. G. E. Purucker.—S.—Mrs. G. S. Sanford, Miss Maude Sanford, Charles Strassman, J. Swendsen, Mrs. J. Swendsen, Miss Annie Swendsen, Miss Elna Swendsen, Miss Emmie Swendsen, Miss Bertha Schwickard.—T.—Miss Mary Warren Taylor, Miss S. Elizabeth Taylor, P. G. Topper.—W.—P. Weisel, Mrs. P. Weisel, Miss Flora Weisel, Miss Else Weisel, Miss Hettie Weisel, Miss Gretchen Weisel, Hans Weisel, Frits Weisel.

TRIAL OF FREUND FOR PERJURY

HE ADMITS MAKING A MISTAKE IN PREVIOUS TESTIMONY.

Evidence to Show that He Received $100 for Testifying in Cases Against the Elevated Railroads.

Recorder Goff heard testimony yesterday in the matter of Maurice V. Freund, the real estate dealer who is charged by the Manhattan Railway Company with perjury.

The railway company asserts that Freund perjured himself when called as an expert in suits for damages to property brought against the corporation. Freund was arrested several days ago on a bench warrant issued by the Recorder on the application of De Lancey Nicoll, who appears as counsel for the elevated road. Mr. Nicoll declares that Freund has been guilty of 267 perjuries in suits brought for damages against the company. Freund asserts, on the contrary, that this prosecution is a scheme of the railroad people to get him out of the way, as he claims to be an expert in his line.

Freund's interests were looked after yesterday by Abraham Levy and Maurice Meyer.

The first witness called was John Morris of 158 East Forty-eighth Street, who owned the property at 242 East Fifty-second Street during April, 1888, at the time the sale was made. He said he sold the property to Daniel Farley of 304 East Fifty-second Street. Mr. Morris said he conducted the sale through Gerineau & Drake of 11 Bible House, and did not know or see Freund or anybody connnected with him in the transaction. He got $8,500 for the property, and a mortgage of $5,000. The commission of 1 per cent.—$135—was paid to Mr. Drake.

Dennis A. McLaughlin, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, then introduced the judgment roll in the suit of Rage vs. The Metropolitan Railroad Company, in which case $100 is alleged.

Albert E. Cochrane, the stenograher of the court, then produced his minutes, and read Freund's testimony at the trial. The part upon which the charges are based reads as follows:

"I sold the vacant lot on Fifty-second Street in 1888, No. 242, for $13,500.

He also read the part of the cross-examination in which Freund affirmed that he got the commission for the sale and conducted it personally.

Lawyer Levy arose then and said that the defense would admit that Freund did not sell the lot in question, claiming that the mistake was made by the stenographer, and that the number should have been 237 and the selling price $200 less.

An effort was then made to get the stenographer to admit that he frequently made errors in his minutes, but the effort failed.

William H. Drake of 11 Bible House, a real estate dealer, was the next witness. He denied absolutely that Freund had any connection with the sale, said he did not know him at all, except by reputation, and never paid him a cent of the purchase money.

On cross-examination Mr. Levy attempted to show that Frank Brittell, a salesman, had been in Drake's employ in 1888, as well as in Freund's, and had figured in the sale, but Drake denied it.

James Simister, a stenographer, who took testimony before the referee in the suit of Herrman vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, during which Freund gave the same testimony, swore to the minutes in his record, and then another stenographer, Bartholemew Monaghan of the Superior Court, testified that Freund gave testimony last Monday in the case of Lexow vs. The Metropolitan Railroad Company that he received $100 for each suit in which he testified.

That closed the people's case, and, in order to allow the defense a chance to see the minutes, the matter was adjourned until next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Levy will make a motion to dismiss.

PLEA FOR A POOR GIRL.

Why Louisa Seacavec Was Driven to Attempt Suicide.

Louisa Seacavec has had a hard time of it, finally landing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Goff, charged with attempting suicide.

Louisa is a pretty, shy little cigarette girl of seventeen years, and her attorney, Abraham Levy, yesterday told her story briefly to Recorder Goff in making a plea for mercy.

"The poor girl," said Mr. Levy, "has tried to remain honest. She has succeeded, but at the cost of her life almost. From her poor pittance earned as a cigarette maker she was unable to save anything for a rainy day. When sickness came, with consequent idleness, she had to starve. Her room rent ran up until she owed $20. Does your Honor realize what that meant—$20? A hopeless debt. There was only one way in which she could clear it off, and that way she could not adopt.

"So the poor child, for she is only a child, as your Honor can see, a child who should have a care and a mother, the comfort of a home; this poor child, friendless, alone in the world, gave way. She saw no clearing ahead in the wilderness of poverty and despair, and she resolved to die. A few weeks ago, on the night of April 27, despair overcame her, and, starting out of her bed, clad only in a thin night dress, she rushed to the river at the foot of East Seventy-second Street. She jumped in, but a policeman, who had followed her, managed to get her safely to land.

"Then, your Honor, society, which had not bothered its head about her when she was penniless and starving, when she was on the verge of being forced in the street, society stepped in to punish her for attempting to end a life which society had done nothing to conserve and make worth the living. Society designated the unfortunate child's act a crime and the child a criminal, and she was locked up in prison. Additional misery was piled on her by the abominable, unnatural statute providing a punishment for an attempt at suicide."

"Society has an interest in the life of all its members," interrupted Recorder Goff, "and offenses against this statute are not to be treated lightly."

"God forbid that I treat them lightly! Only society could perhaps devote itself just a little more to alleviating the condition of such poor creatures as this girl. Then society might not have to provide for their punishment," said Lawyer Levy.

The Recorder said he would suspend sentence, and placed the girl under the charge of the Rev. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," who promised to look after her.

Another would-be suicide, John Zengin, a laborer, did not fare so well. Disheartened by sickness and inability to find work, he tried to kill himself, but only succeeded in getting arrested. The Recorder fined him $100, and in default of payment committed him to the City Prison for 100 days.

ARE DIAMONDS DUTIABLE?

Demurrer in the Case of J. Hegeman and I. Du Bois.

Whether diamonds are free or dutiable under the Wilson Tariff act will make considerable difference to Jules Hegeman and Isidore Du Bois.

If diamonds are declared free, as the result of the inquiry now on foot by the Customs authorities, Hegeman and Du Bois will be free men. If they are found to be dutiable, the two men will stand a fair chance of going to the penitentiary.

Hegeman was formerly fourth officer an Du Bois purser on the Red Star steamship Waesland. They were arrested and indicted some time ago on the charge of smuggling a lot of diamonds into the country.

Their counsel, Pentecost & Gatling, filed a demurrer yesterday to the indictment, setting forth that diamonds are not dutiable under the tariff act of 1894, and that, therefore, no crime has been committed.

The demurrer will be argued on these lines on May 15.

SENATOR LEXOW ASKS FOR $9,000

His Claim for Services to the Receiver of the Harlem River Bank.

Senator Lexow seems to have lost none of his business keenness because of his arduous services to the State.

The Senator lives in Nyack, but he practices law in this city. When the Harlem River Bank went into the hands of David B. Sickels as receiver, Senator Lexow was appointed counsel to the receiver.

For his services in this connection the Senator modestly asks $9,000, and Attorney General Hancock, through Assistant Attorney General Hasbrouck, yesterday gave it as his opinion before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, that the Senator should be paid this amount.

The matter came up in connection with Mr. Sickels's report of his receivership, submitted to the court for confirmation. The report included the little nine-thousand-dollar item, and Mr. Sickels asked that it be allowed.

Peter R. Gateus, counsel for certain depositors in the bank, asked leave to intervene for the purpose of contesting the amount to be paid to Senator Lexow on the ground that it was excessive, and his clients wished to be placed in a position legally to oppose the allowance.

Assistant Attorney General Hasbrouck opposed the motion, saying that the depositors had no right to appear in the proceedings after the receiver had been appointed.

Judge Daly decided that the Court of Common Pleas had no jurisdiction to grant an allowance to the receiver's counsel, and said that the application would have to be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

MUST PAY INSURANCE POLICIES.

Verdict in a Suit Against the Metropolitan Company.

Sebastian Etzkorn, a Jersey City baker, had enough ailments to keep him in the hospital forever unless he died before he reached there. Notwithstanding this fact, he got two five-hundred-dollar life insurance policies from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Among other things, it is alleged that Etzkorn was afflicted with Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, consumption, erysipelas, tuberculosis of the spine, and one or two other little things. All of these he concealed from the examining physician, and within a few months after the policies were issued he died.

There is a clause in the policies which provides that if death comes within six months of the date of issuance, only one-half of the face of the policies is to be paid. The company had a post-mortem examination made, and learned of the few trifling maladies that Etzkorn had carried around in his lifetime, and when Frederick Reilly, to whom the policies had been assigned, presented the claim, payment was refused, on the ground that Etzkorn had concealed his true physical condition from the examining physicians.

Reilly brought suit in the City Court for $500, under the six months' clause. The case was tried yesterday. By a mathematical system peculiar to juries, and especially to City Court juries, the twelve peers in the box brought in a verdict for $317 against the company.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR SCARS.

Miss Fielding Sues Dr. Baruch for Injuries from Escaping Steam.

Miss May Fielding posed to well-known artists in this city until the steam pipes in Do. Simon Baruch's sanitarium exploded.

The explosion left her so badly scarred, she says, that her usefulness as an artist's model has come to an end, and her income from that source has ceased. Hence she wants Dr. Baruch to pay her $10,000 damages.

Dr. Baruch's sanitarium is on Lexington Avenue. His method of treatment includes frequent steam and hot water baths, and Miss Fielding added to her income as a model by serving as an attendant at the sanitarium. It was her duty to supervise the administration of the baths to the female patients.

In the course of her duties she turned on the steam on Jan. 5, 1893, and a tremendous explosion followed. She was badly scalded, she asserts, and the scars that have marred her body resulted. She therefore began suit in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages.

The trial of the case was begun yesterday, and will be continued on Monday.

Receiver for the Federal Bank.

The Federal Bank, formerly at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, is to be wound up in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution.

Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Irving C. Gaylord, President of the bank, as receiver of the institution. The receiver is required to give a bond of $25,000.

The bank has been doing business at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. It was started with a capital stock of $100,000 in the early part of 1893. The institution found that the business was not profitable, no dividends have ever been declared, and its earnings have never equaled its expenses. For this reason it ceased to do business some months ago, and an application was made to the court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax was appointed referee to pass upon the application. He finds that it is to the best interests of the stockholders that the institution should be dissolved and a receiver appointed, although the corporation is not insolvent.

The assets of the bank amount to $105,354.43, while its liabilities will not aggregate more than $5,508.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company is appointed the depository of all moneys which may come into the hands of the receiver.

Suit to Recover Diamonds.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by John C. Mount, a Maiden Lane jeweler, as assignee of A. S. Gardner, to recover from William Simpson, the pawnbroker, two pairs of diamond earrings of the value of $600.

The case came before Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made in the interest of Mount for an order directing the Sheriff to show him the jewels. It is charged that the diamonds were obtained from Gardner by John Donaldson on a memorandum, and that he pawned them with Simpson in January last. Replevin proceedings were taken, and they were recovered from Simpson some time ago and are in the keeping of the Sheriff. Simpson, who was represented by ex-Judge Truax, denies that Donaldson pawned the diamonds with him, and makes a claim to the property. He insists that the Sheriff is bound to retain close possession of the diamonds until he learns who the rightful owner is.

Mount wants to inspect the diamonds in order to ascertain whether the proper diamonds have been surrendered to the Sheriff.

Justice Ingraham reserved his decision.

Want to Increase Their Claim.

Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, was called upon yesterday to pass upon the provision of the new Constitution relating to damage suits for loss of life.

He granted a motion to A. E. Woodruff to increase the amount of damage in the case of the administrators of the estate of Herman Steuber against James D. McEntee from $5,000 to $10,000.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Issue of Facts.—170—Estate of Bernard Toch.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Jane Ennis, Mary A. Bloomfield, Andrew Hoch, Jr.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Ferguson vs. Barnum—James J. Nealis. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts—Thomas F. Donnelly. Gasquit vs. Gault—Charles H. Russell. Weitfelder vs. Parbel—James J. Nealis. People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company—William H. Willis.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Godey Publishing Company—Hugh R. Garden. Murphy vs. Bostwick—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Miller vs. Bates—Jesse K. Furlong.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Hoffman vs. Reidell—Herman A. Bolte.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of Federal Bank—Irving C. Gaylord.

Memorial Bust of John Waters.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—A Summer resident, a citizen of New-York, has started a subscription for a suitable memorial to the late Mayor John Waters, who died in office last month. A meeting was held tonight, and a committee was formed to carry out the project. It is proposed to have a bronze bust of the late Mayor executed, and to place it in the City Hall.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: Edgar G. Vosburgh, Upper Red Hook; Thomas Farrell, Webster Station.

NEW-YORK'S BARLEY IN THE LEAD

Increase in April Average of Wheat—This State Leads in the Acreage of Rye.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The May returns of the Department of Agriculture show an increase in wheat of 1.5 points from the April average, being 82.9, against 81.4 last month and 81.4 in May, 1894. The averages of the principal Winter wheat States are: Ohio, 85; Michigan 78; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 90; Missouri, 90; Kansas, 48; California, 97. The average of these seven States is 82.3, against 81.5 in April, being an increase of a little less than 1 point. In the Southern States the averages range from 55 in Texas to 93 in Alabama. Winter rye, like wheat, has advanced nearly 2 points since last month, its average for May being 88.7, against 87 for the same date in April.

The percentage of New-York is 97; Pennsylvania, 92; Michigan, 85; Illinois, 92; Kansas, 54. The prospects for rye throughout the rye belt are fair, except in the State of New-York, where it is too dry, while in the States of Minnesota and Kansas the crop was considerably damaged by the severe Winter and has not recovered.

The average condition of Winter barley is 94, against 92.3 in the month of May, 1894, and 88.6 in 1893.

The lowest conditions are in Texas, Indiana, and Iowa, and the highest in New-York, California, and Oregon.

The condition of Spring pasture is 69.7; of mowing lands, 69.4.

The proportion of Spring plowing done May 1 is reported as 82.8 per cent., against 83.5 last year and 73.4 in 1893.

The cotton report, as consolidated by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of May, relates to progress of cotton planting and contemplated acreages.

The amount of the proposed breadth planted prior to the 1st of May was 78.5 per cent., against 81.6 last year and 85.3 the year before, which is 10 points less than the acreage usually planted at that time.

The returned estimates of area planted by States are as follows: North Carolina, 55; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 79; Florida, 95; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 84; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 76; Arkansas, 100; Tennessee, 70.

The delay was caused principally by the cold, backward Spring, while in some sections it was the result of dry weather. The indications at present point to about the usual acreages in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, and a reduction in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee.

Final statement of the crop of 1894 will be given to-morrow, the 11th of May, at 12 o'clock.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT FORT MONROE

Plans for the Regular Summer Drill for Troops in and Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is usual for the troops in this vicinity to have an annual term of artillery practice at Fort Monroe, Va., and Gen. Miles has issued an order directing the batteries of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., to prepare for the exercise.

Batteries A and M, from Washington Barracks, and D and L, from Fort McHenry, will leave their respective posts in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by the 2d of June.

Batteries G and I, from Washington Barracks, and C, from Fort McHenry, will leave their respective posts in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by July 2.

The detachments from Washington Barracks will remain until June 29 and July 31, respectively. The detachments from Fort McHenry will return to that post on the completion of their artillery target practice.

The battalion commander will arrange to have the service of the pieces and target practice completed before proceeding to drill in mechanical manœuvres. Each battery will take with it its camp equipage.

Major Jacob B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery, is assigned to the command of these two battalions while at Fort Monroe. He will proceed to that post with troops from Washington Barracks, so as to arrive June 1, and upon the completion of the season of exercises and practice for the whole, will return to his station, Washington Barracks, D. C.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles Remsen and William Manice, as executors of the estate of William Remsen, entered judgment yesterday for $185,105 against Joseph T. Thompson and Samuel Cushing, who composed the stock brokerage firm of Joseph T. Thompson

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Two More Dwellings in West Twenty-second Street to be Altered for Business Uses.

Messrs. T. S. Clarkson & Co. have sold, to a customer, the two four-story dwellings 24 and 26 West Twenty-second Street, 52 by 98.9. The buildings will be altered for business purposes.

Mr. John P. Leo has sold, to W. C. Steinkampf, the three-story stone-front dwelling 410 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 52.

Mr. Charles Blauvelt has sold, to Andrew Brose, at $13,000, the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of Avenue Huerfest and First Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. The purchaser will build an apartment house on it.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Alphonse Hogenauer and Abraham Huepf, $19,935, the three-story brownstone dwelling 310 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 169 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Frederick Haas of 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $52,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 119 feet west of Third Avenue, one-story iron oil and lamp room, by Manhattan Railway Company; cost, $600.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 275 feet west of Anthony Avenue, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Edward Carrody of 214 East Third Street; cost, $4,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 124.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, five four-story brick dwellings, by George Lynn of Riverside Lane; cost, $120,000.

No. 250 West Twentieth Street, five-story brick flat, by Emma and Frederick Glock of 238 West Twentieth Street; cost, $17,000.

No. 23 South Fifth Avenue, one-story frame shed, by Elnathan Thorn estate; cost, $30.

Chisholm Street, northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, two two-story brick dwellings and offices, by Thomas L. Gillingham of 1,129 Tiffany Street; cost, $6,100.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, east side, 70 feet east of Intervale Avenue, five two-story and basement frame dwellings, by James G. Patton of 819 Forrest Avenue; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by John Shields of 9 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; cost, $60,000.

Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story brick flats, by Catharine M. Burke of 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $40,000.

No. 353 Eighth Avenue, by Matilda Reynolds estate, alterations to three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $8,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 12½ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, by City of New-York, alterations to one-story frame stores; cost, $600.

No. 429 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Benjamin Fox, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $900.

No. 215 Sixth Avenue, by Sarah J. Wyckoff, alterations to three-story and attic brick store; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 160 to 164 Broadway, by Henry Marquand, alterations to seven-story office building; cost, $8,000.

Front Street, southwest corner of Coenties Slip, by Stephen D. Pyle, alterations to four-story brick tenement and office; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Myrtle Avenue, north side, 25 feet west of Linden Street, five four-story brick flats, eight families, 20 by 60, $10,000 each; Paul Kock, owner.

Myrtle Avenue, northeast corner of Linden Street, four-story brick store and flat, six families, 59.5¼ and 11 by 60, $15,000; same owner.

Decatur Street, north side, 452 fee west of Ralph Avenue, two two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 19 by 45, $4,500 each; C. G. Reynolds, owner.

Decatur Street, north side, 344 feet west of Ralph Avenue, six two-story brick dwellings, 18 by 42, $4,500 each; same owner.

Imlay Street, east side, 175 feet north of Veronica Street, four-story brick stable, 55 by 87, $12,000; F. W. Penn, owner.

Pacific Street, south side, 100 feet west of Lucerum Place, four-story brick flat, sixteen families, 50 by 37, $7,800; William Cook, owner.

Third Avenue, east side 50.5 feet south of Fortieth Street, four-story brick store and flat, six families, 27.9 by 65, $10,000; Timothy Connor, owner.

Linden Avenue, north side, 275 feet east of Rogers Avenue, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 30 by 32 by 44, $5,000; Louise F. Watlington, owner.

Quincy Street, south side, 20 feet east of Throop Avenue, four two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 20 by 45, $4,000 each; R. D. Robbins, owner.

East Fourth Street, east side, 100 feet south of Greenwood Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, two families, 18 by 40, $2,400; W. H. Hatch, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 10.

EAST BROADWAY, 42; Max Cohen and wife to Hyman Ensler..... $1

LEWIS ST, 98; Henry Bercowitz, or Berkowitz, and wife to Emil Harris, exchange of property and.....

13TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Charles Fox to Marcus Kempner..... 30,000

SULLIVAN ST, 212; The State Trust Company, administrator of Edward D. Hesdra, to Charles Meier..... 13,800

SAME property; William H. G. Harley and wife and another to same 200

SAME property; Henry C. De Witt and wife to same..... 2,000

SAME property; Cynthia A. Jeffrey to same..... 500

SAME property; Charles Meier and wife to same..... 10

19TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Adolph Southof to Annie T. L. Atterbury..... 1

87TH ST, 257 West; Julia Callahan to Adolph Wallach..... 1

15TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Thomas Cunningham to Patrick Goodman..... 7,500

84TH ST, 53 (new No. 35,) West; Josephine S. Topping to Charles C. Cunningham..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft n of 74th St, 19.2x100; Lillian E. La Vake to Charles S. La Vake..... 1

92D ST, s s, 263.1 ft w of Central Park West, 17.5x100.8 by irregular; George F. Johnson and wife to Laura A. Hall..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 458 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; William K. Van Bokkelen and wife to Jesse Meyer..... 30,500

79TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36x102.2; John S. Ellis to Philip L. Howard..... 66,000

SAME PROPERTY; Philip L. Howard to Julia L. Ellis..... 66,000

84TH ST, 53 (new No. 35,) West; Mary G. Topping and husband to Josephine S. Topping..... 1

70TH ST, 312 West; Adolph Wallach and wife to Julia Callahan..... 1

96TH ST, 56 West; Daniel F. Appleton and wife to John W. Schelpert 1

89TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 18.10x100.8x98.10x75x25.8; Max Siesfeld and wife to Edward V. Loew, exchange..... 1

86TH ST, 428 East; Matilda L. Weill to F. Klein..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 278.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Mary Erpelding to George Blagden, Jr..... 1

77TH ST, 121 East; Thomas Finan and wife to Edward H. Kelly..... 33,000

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, to Herbert Reeves..... 10

102TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11, ¾ part; William R. Stewart and others, trustees of Julia Rhinelander, deceased, to Jacob M. Newman..... 5,875

148TH ST, n s, 100 w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Johanna Doherty to Mary E. Cooney..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25x100; Lewis B. Brown and wife to Thomas Mulhare..... 2,850

134TH ST, s s, 168.5 ft w of Brown Place, 17x100; Thatcher M. Adams and wife to William L. Eyers..... 7,250

BROOK AV, w s, 104.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 108.4x82.5x irregular; Anna T. Dale to Eliza Cohn..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Johanna Doherty to Margaret A. Downey..... 1

TRINITY AV, e s, 393 ft s of 165th St, 27.6x100; John G. Borgstede to Josephine S. Borgstede..... 1

WEST ST, s w s, East, ½, Lot 18, map of Wardsville, Twenty-fourth Ward; Blanche Taylor to Woolf Rosenthal..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, Lots 213 and 214, map of Inwood; Moise Kahn and wife to John Bussing, Jr..... 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 372 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x66.1x25x67.5; Richard H. Casey and wife to Elizabeth M. Embree..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, Lots 213 and 214, map of Inwood; John Bussing and wife to Maria M. Eichler..... 3,000

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 224 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 50x124; Ellen Hovey to Alois Grunchka and wife..... 2,000

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n s, Lots 482 and 483, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, Twenty-fourth Ward; Eliza Prescott to James W. Ogden..... 1,200

106TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; William E. Chisolm and others, trustees, to William R. Stewart..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 106th St, 70x100.11; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordier..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 26.11x82; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Daniel Cunningham..... 17,200

PARK AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.10x100; Laura A. Hall to George F. Johnson..... 2

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.11; Hugh Nesbitt and wife to Harry McNally..... 8,000

142D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 36.5x99.11; Jacob Scholle and another to John Harney..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 107th St, 25.6x100; Louis Wirth and wife to Jacob and Sadie Alexandre..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; William Rhinelander and others to Jacob M. Newman..... 17,625

117TH ST, n s, 394 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Charles C. J. Fagan to James A. Wood..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Manhattan Av, 70x100.11; Samuel L. Parish to John A. Picken..... 1

163D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x112.6; Frances W. Miller to John McCallum..... 1,340

107TH ST, n s, 33 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Frances W. Perkins to William Brown..... 15,000

142D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 36.5x99.11; Jacob and William Scholle to John Harney..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner 106th St, 20x100; William R. Stewart and others, executors of Julia Rhinelander, to John M. Newman..... 16,500

117TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Max Altmayer, referee, to William Sollfrey..... 12,300

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Elizabeth McKinlay..... 48,000

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William L. Turner, referee, to Frank Thomas..... 6,875

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft s of 120th St, 29.7x79.6x25.3x64; Oscar Phillips and wife to Valentine Pressler..... 23,000

102D ST, 310 West; William J. Gibson, referee, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another..... 5,000

116TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Alida McAdam to Alexander McDowell..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of 10th Av, 12.6x99.11; John Dunphy and wife to Jacob Reimers..... 13,500

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x irregular, half part; William H. Barnes to George W. Washburn. 31,500

SAME property, half part; the executors of John Donnellon to same.. 31,500

7TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75; John M. Guiteau to Arthur Montgomery..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

EHRET, George, to George Ganzer; 427 2d Av, 5 years..... $1,200, $1,500

GEIS, John, and others to C. A. Hogrefe; 307 Willis Av, 5 years... 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris and Samuel, to Caroline Rosenthal; 165 East Broadway, 7 years..... 2,400

GREMER, Margaretha, to John Ottini; 295 7th Av, 10 years..... 1,500

GILBERT, Charlotte D., to Susan F. Ray; 105 West 38th St, 5 years. 2,000

HAIGHT, E. F., to Albert Wenderoth; 157 Prince St, 5 years.... 1,200

KING, James, to Martin Rose; store, &c., 2,777 8th Av, 2 years..... 600

RITZ, Frederick A., to Charles Gross; store, &c., 244 10th Av, 3 years..... 600

SWEENEY, Ann, executrix of James Sweeney, to Faust D. Malzone; 88 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 2,800

SCHUMACHER, Josephine, to Benjamin Levy; store, &c., 1,317 1st Av, 2 years..... 840

THE JOHN KRESS BREWING Company to Lizzie W. Lippincott; store, &c., 1,863 2d Av, 3 years..600. 720

TOWNSEND, William C., to William Brown and another; 520 to 532 West 20th St, 5 years..... 6,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ATTERBURY, Annie T. L., to L. B. Atterbury; 19th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... $10,000

BRUNNER, Peter, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, w s, 93 ft n of 47th St, 1 year..... 6,000

BRADY, Lavinia A., to A. A. Elworthy; 75 East 115th St, demand.. 2,800

BACH, Lewis Z., to Elizabeth Callard; and Anthony Av, e s, 59 ft n of proposed street, three years..... 2,000

BLAGDEN, George, Jr., to Rebecca T. Mathews; 44th St, n s, 278.4 ft e of 6th Av, three years..... 7,500

CALLAHAN, Julia, to Adolph Wallach; 312 West 70th St, two years.. 1,500

CLARK, John J., and others to Margaret J. Mace; 125th St, s s, 272 ft e of 8th Av, one year..... 16,000

COHN, Elias, and F. F. Middlebrook; Brook Av, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, one year..... 6,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jacob M. Newman; Madison Av, s e corner of 106th St, one year..... 3,000

EYERS, William L., to Thatcher M. Adams; 724 East 134th St, one year 6,250

FEIELER, Martin M., to John Bussing, Jr., Walton Av, e s Lots 213 and 214, map of Inwood, one year. 3,000

EFFINGER, Louisa, to Sophia Gerstner; 341 East 80th St, 5 years. 7,000

FAXON, Francis G, and wife to E. B. Sykes, trustee; 56th St, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 30,000

FILER, Fanny, and another to The Manhattan Savings Institution; 50th St, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 6,000

GOLDNER, Elizabeth J., and another to C. F. Kingsland, as trustee; 50th St, n s, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

GILLIES, Rebecca M., to Alphonse Hogenauer; Lots 87 and 88, map of Dickinson estate, notes..... 584

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Dunbar Box and Lumber Company; 71st St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 3,000

HALL, Laura A., to George F. Johnson; 92d St, s s, 263.1 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years..... 3,500

HATCH, Sarah C., and another to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 6th Av, e s, 25.4 ft s of 20th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KENNELLY, Bryan L., and wife to A. C. Clark, guardian; 76th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years. 20,000

KILBOURNE, Sarah T., to Isabel Kingsley; 16 West 131st St, 1 year. 500

KELLY, Edward H., and wife to W. L. Holsapple; as executor; 121 East 77th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Thomas Finan; 77th St, n s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 11 years.... 2,500

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob, and wife to George M. Miller, as trustee; 277 Rivington St, 5 years..... 7,000

MUNTER, Joseph R., and others to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; 197 Allen St, 1 year..... 12,000

MEIER, Charles, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 1912 Sullivan St, 5 years..... 11,000

McNALLY, Harry, to William E. McMann; n s 118th St, 210 ft w of 8d Av, 4 years..... 5,000

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Gustavus L. Laurence; n s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 22,000

MARX, Max, and wife to Joseph Marx; s s of 121st St, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 5,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Aleda McAlan; n s of 116th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 9,000

MOSS, Octavia A., and another to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; two parcels, adjoining land formerly of Lewis G. Morris, in Fordham, to McComb's Dam Road, 1 year..... 100,000

MARKS, Hanna, to Anna Stern; n s of 85th St, 281.9 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,600

McCORMACK, Thomas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,726 Lexington Av, 5 years.. 5,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons; s e corner of Madison Av and 106th St, 1 year..... 40,000

OGDEN, James W., and another to Eliza Prescott; s s of Ernesceliff Place, Lots Nos. 482 and 483, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 3 years..... 300

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., and wife to Anna N. Rogers; s e s of Washington Av, 435.7 ft n of Quarry Road, demand..... 4,000

PERKINS, Frances W., to Louise Rose; n s of 107th St, 33 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 1,250

PRESSLER, Valentine, to Oscar Phillips; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.7 ft s of 120th St, 1 year..... 2,450

PICKEN, John A., to M. F. Everit, n s of 120th St, 80 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SPARLING, Chester F., and wife to Amund Johnson and another; 147 Forsyth St, demand..... 1,010

SCHELPERT, John W., and wife, to W. F. Holsapple; s s of 96th St, 220 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,000

SOMERVILLE, John, and others to John Brooks and another, executors; e s of Grant Av, 116.9 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 3,850

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMpany to Patrick F. Brown; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 3 years..... 16,000

SOMERVILLE, John, and others to Emma H. S. Merrill; e s Grant Av, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 4,200

SAME to William G. Howlett; s s of Grant Av, 156.9 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 4,100

SAME and others to A. B. Stilwell; e s Grant Av, 136.9 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 3,850

SPITZER, Annie M. L., to Citizens' Savings Bank; w s of Franklin Av, 521.6 ft n of 7th St, demand..... 6,500

SCHWAMBERG, Anna, to Frank Petrieck; 318 East 81st St, 1 year.. 500

SOLLFREY, William, to Israel Lilienthal; s s of 111th St, 175 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 9,000

THORNTON, Margaret F., to William M. C. Nabb; n s of 100th St, 270 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 1,600

THOMAS, Frank, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 134th St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,500

WILNER, Esther, to Solomon Bachrach; 151 Clinton St, 6 months..... 1,000

WEISS, Charles, and another to William Neely; s s of 1st St, 350 ft w of Avenue A, installments.. 500

WHITE, Charles F., and wife to Joseph Hassell; s e corner of Morningside Av East and 124th St, 2 years..... 3,000

WATSON, Lydia F., and another to Eleanor Hunt; e s of Elton Av, 100 ft n of 153d St, 3 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAUTRELL, Mary A., to George Cautrell..... $6,000

GILLIES, Jennie, to Alphonse Hogenauer..... 1

GRIFFIN, Charles, executor, to Sarah H. Powell..... 3,300

JERARDS, Thomas W., to the rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes..... 45,000

KINGSLAND, William M., to William A. Macy and another, executors..... 8,500

KOEHLER, Theresa, to George Ehret..... 17,000

HOFFMAN, Adolphus, to Moses Hochster..... 15,000

LONGFELDER, Lena, to Max Landsman..... 2,100

MONTGOMERY, James L., to Frederick A. Snow..... 2,223

MACY, Francis H., executor, to Amory Leland..... 8,020

NASH, John McL., executor, to Cornelius Walke, trustee..... 18,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Charles Griffen, trustee, (three mortgages,). 3,000

QUIGLEY, Jere D., to Martin Ryan. 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company, (two mortgages,). 2

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Sarah J. Dougan, (three mortgages,)..... 40,000

STANDISH, K. L., to William P. Dixon and another, executors.... 17,000

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 50th St, 20 ft front; 45th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50 ft front; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary C. Cone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50 ft front; Richard W. Robinson against Joseph R. Black and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

123D ST, 443 and 445 East; Charles H. Mead against George V. Mead and others, (partition.)

7TH AV, 2,162 and 2,164; Emma Reiner against Caroline Uhlig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

TINTON AV, w s, 106.6 ft n of Clifton St, 6 ft front; Henry E. Pfeifer against Leopold Hlawatsch and others, (action to recover possession.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

PERRY ST, 97; George B. Christman & Co. against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... $630

FORSYTH ST, 147; Dempsey & Smith against C. F. Sparling & Co., owners and contractors..... 200

17TH ST, 133 East; R. I. & C. Culbert against Chester F. Sparling, owner; C. F. Sparling & Co., contractors..... 219

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50 ft front; Michael O'Brien against Charles Wirth, owner; William Coddington, contractor..... 101

STANTON ST, 310; Louis Kramer against Lewis Lewinson and Adam Munsh, owners; Lewis Lewinson, contractor..... 57

CHARLES ST, 72; Louis Kramer against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... 275

PERRY ST, 97; same against same. 30

ANNAPOLIS MEN FOR REVENUE CORPS

Six-Year Graduates of the Academy Can Enter Without Examination.

Hereafter graduates of the six years' course at the United States Naval Academy may enter the United States Revenue Cutter Service without further examination. A ruling to this effect has been made within the past few days by President Cleveland. Graduates of the line course at the Naval Academy who desire commissions in the Revenue Cutter Service will be eligible for appointments as Third Lieutenants in the order of seniority, as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy.

The practice in the past has been to examine Annapolis men for the Revenue Cutter Service without taking into consideration their graduating diplomas. This has resulted in unnecessary expense. The President has now ruled that the certificates of graduation from the full six years' course will be deemed sufficient in establishing the knowledge of the candidate for a Third Lieutenantcy in the Revenue Cutter Corps in seamanship and navigation. The six years' course of an Annapolis graduate includes four years spent at the Naval Academy and two years spent in active duty on a cruising ship of war.

It is expected that there will be fully fifteen graduates of Annapolis of the class of 1893 more than there will be vacancies existing in the navy by the end of June, 1895. Just now some seventeen vacancies are in prospect in the Third Lieutenant's grade in the Revenue Cutter Service. These vacancies will be caused by the act of Congress of March 4 last, which gave to Revenue Cutter officers the benefits of retirement. Over seventeen line officers will retire under the provisions of the above act, as being also more than the same number of Engineer officers.

It is understood to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to fill all existing vacancies in the Revenue Cutter Corps at as early a date as possible, and his determination, it is said, is being heartily applauded by the officers of the service. It is further said that Captain Shoemaker, the chief of the service, has limited the age of Annapolis men to twenty-eight. No candidate over this age will be accepted.

It is said by Revenue Cutter officers that the Treasury Department officials are not at all likely to make cadet appointments in the corps so long as six-year graduates of Annapolis are forthcoming in sufficient numbers. Under a cadet system for the Revenue Cutter Service fully two years would elapse before the large number of vacancies now in prospect could be filled. The engineer vacancies in the corps will be filled by competitive examination from civil life. An examination for engineer appointments will probably be held at the Treasury Department some time in June.

The number of active officers now allowed by law in the corps is about 220. Of this number thirty-six are Captains, thirty-six First Lieutenants, thirty-six Second Lieutenants, and the number of Third Lieutenants and cadets must not exceed thirty-six. The number of officers allowed in the service is so many per vessel. The total number is not limited, as is the case in the navy.

ONLY FOUR INCHES OF LAND INVOLVED

Yet the Costs in the Suit Will Be the Largest Known in Greenwich.

BRIDGEPORT, May 10.—A suit is on trial in the Superior Court in this city before Judge Robinson and a jury, in which the title to about four inches of land is involved, but the costs in which will be greater than in any other suit ever tried in this county.

This is the suit of Capt. William Morrell of Greenwich against Mrs. Eliza Wallace of the same place. Over 200 witnesses have been summoned in the case. They come from Greenwich, and the fees for each witness each day for travel alone will be $3.50. This does not include their pay as witnesses.

A fence was constructed in 1852 between the property in Greenwich, owned by the plaintiff and that of the defendant. In 1892, after the fence had stood for forty years, Mrs. Wallace caused to be taken down and a new one put in its place. When the new fence was erected, Capt. Morrell claimed that it was moved several inches on his land. The contending parties could not agree, and a suit was brought against Mrs. Wallace by Capt. Morrell for damages for taking his land.

BROOKLYN ALDERMAN ARRESTED

John F. Roeder Forgot to Pay His Saloon License Fee.

Alderman John F. Roeder of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, who on frequent occasions at the meetings of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has called down his associates for their loss of memory, had the tables turned on him yesterday by being arrested because he had forgotten something of importance to the Federal Government.

It was only a matter of $25, but it was for a United States internal revenue license for a saloon. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle.

This tax should have been paid Jan. 1, but Alderman Roeder said that he had forgotten all about the fact that he had not paid the license on account of sickness.

Commissioner Morle allowed the Alderman to go until this morning, when he will pay the $25, unless he again lapses into forgetfulness.

FIREBOAT WANTS THE BERTH

A Protest Against Having the Havemeyer Displaced by a Bath.

Gen. O. H. La Grange, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Chief Bonner appeared before the Dock Board yesterday and requested that the fireboat Havemeyer be allowed to retain her present berth at the foot of Grand Street, East River. The Public Works Department has obtained permission to place a public bath there, and the fireboat was ordered away.

President La Grange represented to the Dock Commissioners that the disputed berth was the most advantageous that could be secured for the fireboat, and suggested that a more convenient locality for the establishment of a free bath could be had at Corlears Point.

Commissioner Einstein informed his colleagues that the Dock Board would readily grant permission for the fireboat to retain her present berth provided there was no objection on the part of the Public Works Commissioner.

MRS. IRENE HOUSE RELEASED ON BAIL

Sanity of the Woman Who Has Had Eight Husbands to be Determined.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Mrs. Irene House has been released from the Mercer County Jail on bail, pending an inquiry into her sanity by a commission, which will shortly be appointed. Mrs. House is the woman who has had eight husbands, and she has been locked up in the jail for the last six months awaiting an examination.

She was originally arrested on complaint of Paul K. Redmund, husband No. 7, who accused her of intimacy with Harry Larson, who was the last Mrs. House married.

The fifth husband, Orsen House, a New-York lawyer, was shot and killed by the woman while she was supposed to be temporarily insane. She has been in the insane asylum twice before this time.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...4:47	Sun sets...7:06	Moon rises..10:32	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	9:32	9:32	3:15	3:20
Governors Island..	9:51	9:55	3:50	3:52
Hell Gate.....	11:44	11:48	5:18	5:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	.....
Athos, Haiti	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	.....
Euclid, Brazil and La Plata, Countries	7:30 A.M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A.M.	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	.....
Persia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A.M.
Seneca, Campeachy	10:30 A.M.	.....
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:30 P.M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

Habana, Havana	.....	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P.M.
Saale, Bremen	.....	9:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A.M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A.M.
Orizaba, Havana	.....	3:00 P.M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P.M.
Waesland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A.M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 11.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; Bothnia, Naples, April 26; Critic, Dundee, April 25; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 28; Exeter City, Swansea, April 27; Georgia, Christiansand, April 27; Hapsburg, Bremen, April 28; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; La Touraine, Gibraltar, May 4; Lepanto, Antwerp, April 25; Lucania, Liverpool, May 4; Markomannia, Hamburg, April 25; Monmouthshire, Gibraltar, April 25; Peconic, Gibraltar, April 27; Spain, London, April 25; Trinidad, Bermuda, May 9.

SUNDAY, May 12.—Allianca, Colon, May 4.

MONDAY, May 13.—Berlin, Southampton, May 4; Bovic, Liverpool, May 3; Burgundia, Gibraltar, April 29; Friesland, Antwerp, May 4; Massachusetts, London, May 2; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, May 1.

TUESDAY, May 14.—City of Washington, Havana, May 8.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, May 10.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen April 30 and Southampton May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 A. M.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Von Collen, Bremen April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:26 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah May 7, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Britannic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, sighted south of Fire Island at 6 P. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willetts, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg May 2 and Southampton May 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) (new,) Kopff, Hamburg April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Amethyst, Simmons, Antigua 13 days, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Wyanoke, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Bermuda, for Bermuda; Colombia, for Colon; Christine, for Copenhagen.

WIND—Sandy Hook, May 10—9:30 P. M.—Southwest, light breeze; clear.

Notice to Mariners.

EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK.—South Brother Island Ledge Post Light.—Notice is hereby given that the structure from which this light was exhibited, carried away by ice Feb. 10, was rebuilt, and the fixed red light re-established May 2, as heretofore, on the east side of the westerly entrance to the south channel of the river.

Lawrence Point Ledge Post Light.—Notice is hereby given that the structure from which this light was exhibited, carried away by ice Feb. 7, was rebuilt, and the fixed white light re-established May 3, as heretofore, on the west side of the westerly entrance to the south channel of the river.

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 54, Nos. 270 and 271, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 58.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 10.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York April 30, for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Lennard, from New-York April 23 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New-York April 27 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New-York April 26 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York April 25 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aikenhead, sld. from Palermo for New-York May 4.

SS Bufton, (Br.,) sld. from Montevideo for New-York May 9.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Glasgow for New-York May 9.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Weyer, from New-York for Antwerp, passed Scilly at 12 M to-day.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York April 13, arr. at Stettin May 7.

SS Straits of Magellan, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York April 3, via Lisbon, arr. at Genoa May 7.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York April 27, arr. at Nieuwe Waterweg May 9.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York April 24, arr. at Rotterdam May 9.

SS Belgravia, (Br.,) Laird, from New-York April 25, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:20 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 10.—SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. at 3 P. M. to-day for New-York.

HAVRE, May 10.—SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reutter, from Hamburg, sld. to-day for New-York.

GIBRALTAR, May 10.—SS Bohemia, (Br.,) Capt. Linquister, from Naples for New-York, passed here to-day

HIS LABORS IN AFRICA

A Talk with Bishop Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MANY TRIPS OVER A GREAT TERRITORY

Dr. Jennie Taylor's Novel Experiences—A Letter Describing Her Journeys on the Dark Continent.

Bishop William Taylor, America's Methodist Episcopal Bishop to Africa, has just returned to his home after an absence in the Dark Continent of nearly two years.

If ever there was a grand missionary, Bishop Taylor is surely worthy of that distinction. Age has thus far put no barrier upon his activity or enthusiasm for the conversion of the dusky natives of Africa, and, although he is now seventy-four years of age, instead of devoting his remaining years to quiet and rest, he is looking forward to returning to Africa next December.

Bishop Taylor arrived in this city last week on the steamship Teutonic.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Bishop Taylor yesterday at the office of his son, the Rev. Ross Taylor, in the Methodist Episcopal Building, at 150 Fifth Avenue.

"Yes," said the Bishop, when asked about his trip from Africa, "I have had a pretty long tour. I have encountered some trying experiences, but I do not think I feel any the worse for it. This is the fifth trip I have taken since I was made Bishop for Africa in 1884, and every journey has made me more deeply interested in Africa and more hopeful for its future. It is an enormous territory, and the missionary field is broad and difficult to cover; but the progress in the last ten years has been remarkable. Speaking for the Methodist missions, I can say that the Lord has richly blessed them.

"During the two years I have been away from America I have visited all the Methodist stations on the West Coast—about thirty in all—from Liberia, along the coast south to Angola and the Congo district. There is no rapid-transit system of traveling in Africa, as in this country of flying expresses, cables, and trolley roads. I traveled about 3,000 miles, all told, along the coast, mostly by means of small, slow steamers, which ran at very irregular intervals. I also went inland through the Angola stations, about 400 miles, covering the distance principally on foot. I did not have a day's sickness during my entire stay in Africa.

"Great improvement has been made in nearly all of the mission stations since my last journey to Africa, four years ago. We had during my second visit two excellent missionary conferences in Liberia, the last one being held just before I left, at Cape Palmas, on the coast. Much of the work of the last few years has been in mastering the language, in erecting proper buildings, and in work along other necessary industrial lines. Now that the missions have become more thoroughly settled and the missionaries familiar with the native dialects, more attention is being given to evangelical work, and in this respect the missions have been very successful. When I first visited Angola, eleven years ago, we could not utilize the English language at all, and the Kimbunda, the language of the native people, had not been reduced to manuscript, much less to print. We had no interpreter, so we had to sit down and fish the words from between the teeth of the natives, and then put them together as best we could. In less than five years we had a printed grammar and the Gospel by John in the Kimbunda, and the whole work in that province was on a self-supporting basis. We now have there eight mission stations, extending inland nearly 400 miles, and all are in charge of capable, conservative workers."

During the coming Summer Bishop Taylor will attend a number of conferences and conventions. Among those he has been particularly requested to attend are the Pan-American Congress, July 18 to 25, at Toronto, Canada, and the general missionary meeting of the Methodist denomination next Fall in Denver, Col.

Bishop Taylor will sail for Africa next December, and expects to return home in the Spring of 1896. When the Bishop comes back at that time he will be accompanied by his niece, Dr. Jennie Taylor, who went out to Africa with him two years ago. That was her first African journey, and her missionary career has been filled with several novel and unique experiences. In fact, Dr. Jennie Taylor has the honor of being the first dental missionary to go out to Africa. The missionaries there had for years been in need of a dentist, and Dr. Jennie's visit was a cause of great comfort and relief to many of the missionaries who have been denied the necessities of civilization.

Dr. Jennie Taylor fitted herself as a medical missionary, and was the first woman to be appointed on a hospital staff in Philadelphia. When she learned how badly a dentist was needed in Africa, she took a special course of dentistry in this city, and sailed with the Bishop two years ago. She has visited all the missions with the Bishop, withstood all the difficulties of travel in that country with the hardihood of a veteran African explorer, and has been in perfect health from the time she set foot upon the Liberian coast.

Bishop Taylor tells the following little incident of Dr. Jennie, showing how even a peaceful African journey is often enlivened with unexpected happenings:

"On a portion of the journey through Angola, Dr. Jennie rode a bull bought but a few weeks before from heathendom, and he had never seen a white woman before, and had not learned the proprieties of civilized life. The doctor was advised not to mount him, but she did, and, descending on a hill her saddle turned, and the bull sprang forward in fright, which seemed to turn to anger. She, of course, was thrown to the ground, and before she could rise the beast made a charge with his powerful horn; but instead of giving one of them through her, his pate struck the body, and a horn on each side of her, and she seized him by the nose and nostril rope and brought him to time. 'Uncle Sam,' distant about twenty feet, rushed to the rescue, and Jennie escaped unhurt. Sam thought that such a caution would deter her from mounting the bull again. She did not wish to ride, perferred to walk with her uncle, but she could not allow an African bull to take a mean advantage of her; so she mounted him and taught him better behavior."

The following letter, recently received by the Rev. Ross Taylor, from Dr. Jennie, gives some very interesting experiences of life in Africa:

"'Tis the night before Christmas. All evening we sat without a fire, and the large double doors wide open. It is now our Summer time, or rainy season. That term has not the meaning for me it once had. I imagined there was almost constant drizzle at this season, but, instead, we have a hard shower, lasting from fifteen minutes to half an hour, or at most an hour or two, and then it clears up for the day. I have never yet suffered from the heat as I have in Pennsylvania. We get such invigorating rest at night, because it is always so cool. I have never yet slept without blankets.

"While I was at N'Tombe I saw a native funeral. It was not altogether in accordance with what a funeral should be. The procession went by on a dead run. Even the pall bearers joined in the mad race. There was another at Melange not long ago. A Chief was buried. Before dying he gave orders that three live children should be be buried with him, after having their arms and legs broken. A line or mark around the grave was to indicate that the first children to step over it should be taken. The grave digger's child was the first to step over the line, and he only saved it by paying a large ransom, and some other body's children were taken.

"Our walk to Melange was enlivened by stories of the carriers. As we were passing through a forest, the guide said: 'This is where the tribe from across the river gets their adornments for the feast. When a Chief dies they install a new one with great ceremony. They have a feast, which must be adorned with human heads. The Committee on Heads comes over here and lies in wait to kill the stragglers passing by.'

"Last Saturday I extracted a tooth for a Portuguese official, and charged him 50 cents, and when he told the other Portuguese what I charged him they shamed him for not giving me at least $5. That is what they have to pay here if they get a steamer doctor to pull a tooth. I pulled two teeth and filled one for the Chief of the district. He has been kind to the missionaries, therefore I did not charge him anything. A few days later he sent a present worth about $15. It is a collection of curios, such as only a man of wealth and authority could get, being 290 miles from the coast. One of these curios is an imitation of a tea set, made of beads, not openwork, but solid. The strings of beads are wrapped around heavy cord, completely covering it, and then the cord is worked into the shape of dishes—three cups and saucers, an oblong and a round side dish, and a sugar bowl. They are in a tray of the same kind of work, about half a yard long. There is a work basket, half a dozen baskets made of different colored grasses, a Soba cap made of grasses, a fetish cap covered with bright red feathers from parrots' tails, an ivory snuffbox, two idols, a four-legged stool, which is so curious I can give you no idea of its beauty. It is made of a single piece of wood; each leg is of a different pattern, representing idols. It was carved with a knife and a hot iron."

Dr. Jennie, as they all call her, has been through the Congo district since Bishop Taylor's departure from Africa, and she is now back in Angola, where she will remain for some time, later in the season going up to Liberia.

Bishop Taylor, it may be interesting to add, will have his seventy-fourth Birthday on May 2.

OBJECT TO MORE MANAGERS

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION ON THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Opposed to Introducing Politics in the Management—The Views of Messrs. Round and President Lewis.

The bill intended to increase the number of the managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, introduced in the Senate by Senator Persons, is opposed by the Prison Association of New-York as an indirect attempt to take the reformatory from the control of the present management and turn it over to politicians.

"Of the 4,700 men paroled from the reformatory during the last eighteen years," said Secretary W. M. F. Round yesterday, "2,310 have been paroled to the care of the Prison Association of New-York, of whom during the last year alone—from Nov. 1, 1893, to Oct. 1, 1894—there were paroled to our office 406 prisoners, of which number 92 stopped reporting for some cause and were lost sight of. It is fair to infer that 46 of them returned to evil ways. There were sent back to the reformatory 15 and to the State prison 5, so we must allow that the reformatory was efficacious in curing 340 out of 406 of their criminal tendencies.

"The bill introduced by Senator Persons opens the door of political passage, and if it should be opened we are quite sure to come to where the managers of the Ohio Reformatory are. The Board of Managers there from different parts of the State attending infrequent meetings could not rid themselves of the idea that they were a Police Board, and for political or personal reasons so interfered with the indeterminate sentence to such an extent that the Ohio State Reformatory was nearly broken up."

President Charlton T. Lewis of the Prison Association has sent the following letter to Senator Mullin:

My Dear Sir: As President of the Prison Association of New-York I beg in behalf of the association to inform you that, in pursuance of the authority vested by law in that body, we have been for many years in the habit of visiting the Elmira Reformatory, and have been thoroughly familiar with its principles, its practical working, and its results. In the unanimous judgment of the Executive Committee of the association the bill now before your committee, Senate Bill No. 925, would do serious injury to the institution and to the penal system of the State of New-York.

I beg further to suggest that this bill bears upon its face the evidence that it is designed to accomplish indirectly the purpose of destroying the present organization and government of the reformatory after the complete failure of attempts to do so more directly.

For two years past the public mind has been agitated by notorious assaults made upon the management. They have been finally investigated with the utmost care by a commission of the highest character appointed by the Governor, and upon its report proving the substantial falsehood of the accusations the charges have been dismissed. I beg further to suggest that no appeal from the decision of a tribunal which was essentially judicial, and which was the proper tribunal for the purpose, should be taken, even to your honorable committee and to the Legislature, whose time and abilities are so fully engrossed with other matters.

Any nasty action in adopting such a measure as this would have throughout the world a most damaging influence upon the progress of sound and useful methods in dealing with offenders. The association therefore respectfully requests that the bill be not reported to the Senate. Yours, very truly, CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

A hearing was had on Wednesday last at Albany, at which a number of citizens explained to the Senate Committee their objections to the Persons bill.

THE TROUT BITE WELL, HE SAYS

And Controller Fitch Recalls Past Seasons and Some Political Results.

Controller Fitch was back in his office in the Finance Department yesterday, after several days' trout fishing at Ragged Lake, in the Adirondacks. The Controller, Postmaster Dayton, and the other gentlemen in the party had great luck.

"In the Spring of 1892," said the Controller, "I went to the Adirondacks with a party of friends, about this season. The outlook for Democratic success in the national election of that year was then very gloomy. But our luck catching trout was phenomenal. In the Fall a Democratic tidal wave swept over the country. Now, in 1893 and 1894, I fished at the same season in the same streams, and had no luck at all. In the Fall elections of both years the Republicans were successful all over the country.

"This Spring the fish would bite the moment I dropped a hook in the water. The sport was splendid. Mr. Dayton said he thought he would make more money up there fishing for the New-York market than he could sitting in the Post Office drawning his salary."

The Controller laughingly said that the fine trout fishing was an omen of Democratic success this year.

A FIREMAN DENIES BRIBERY

Says He Was Asked, but Did Not Pay, $100 for His Appointment.

The public statement that Fireman Strumph had paid $100 for his appointment as a fireman nettled Fire Commissioner Wurster of Brooklyn, who made an investigation in the matter, and yesterday he said:

"It was brought to my attention that some one had been demanding money from Fireman Strumph, one of the recent appointees. I sent for Strumph and asked him if he had paid money to any one, and he replied that he had not. I asked him if any one had approached him or demanded money. He said that a man named Noll had demanded $100 of him. I cautioned him to pay no one a cent; that no one had any influence in procuring his appointment; that it was entirely owing to his merits in being able to pass a civil service examination, and that appointments in all cases were taken numerically from the eligible list."

Fred Noll of 55 Bartlett Street, who is the man referred to, said that he had never demanded or received any money of Strumph. He threatens to sue Strumph for libel.

THE FLAG THE MAYOR'S SIGNAL

It Will Be Displayed Hereafter When He Is at the City Hall.

Mayor Strong had the national flag flying from the staff over the dome of the City Hall yesterday, to indicate that he was in his office. Hereafter Janitor Keese will have the flag run to the staffhead every day when the Mayor is in the building.

The flag attracted a great deal of attention, and a number of persons called to see what the display meant.

One of the callers did not get as far as the Mayor's office. He was tall and thin, and carried an old broom handle for a cane. He insisted on talking Gaelic, and that very rapidly and in a very loud voice. When it was suggested that he keep quiet he only talked the faster, and he felt called upon to deliver a lecture from the rear steps of the hall.

When Janitor Keese asked him to get out he produced his citizen papers and kept on talking. A park policeman finally spoke to him in good, plain English, and he concluded to depart.

ALUMNÆ PLANT THE IVY

Meeting of Normal College Graduates and Settlement Workers.

MR. HUNTER TALKS OF KINDERGARTENS

He Said They Were "the Foundation of All True Education"—A House Warming for Friends of the Association.

There was a house warming at 446 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon, when the Alumnae House was thrown open to the friends of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College and Settlement Workers.

The little house, where fifty children are taught daily in the kindergarten, was filled from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock with visitors, who discussed the work and a light afternoon tea at the same time with great interest.

The feature of the afternoon was the planting of the ivy, the symbol of the association. As many of the visitors as could do so crowded down the narrow stairway, through the kitchen, where the cooking class, composed of a number of small girls, was making biscuits, and into the neat little garden, where the ceremonies were to take place.

The ivy was handed to President Hunter of the Normal College by Miss Wells, a tiny east side maiden, with a graceful speech, expressing the pleasure of the association at the President's participation in the ceremonies.

"I am very glad to be with you this afternoon," said President Hunter. "It seems to me very appropriate that the Alumnæ Association should start this kindergarten. The first kindergarten in New-York City was started by the Normal College, at that time further down town, on St. Mark's Place.

"But it was not favorably received. The President of the training department was not in favor of it, and the President of the Board of Education did not believe in it. He did not think it was sensible to spend the public money in teaching children to play. But it is as necessary that the playtime of a healthy child should be looked after as its sleeping and its eating. There are great underlying principles in the play of the kindergartens.

"Did you ever think of the many games that can be played with a ball? There are baseball, football, and many others. Froebel took the first principles of creation when he took the ball for one of his symbols. We find the ball everywhere in the creation, from the teardrop to the great round sun. But I need not tell you of kindergarten principles, for you know them already.

"The kindergarten should be at the foundation of all true education, and its principles should be carried through the primary, grammar, and normal schools.

"I cannot understand how educated men can in any way oppose the kindergarten. The kindergarten makes the child a constructionist as opposed to the destructionist, and the more he becomes a constructionist the more he becomes like the great Creator above.

"It is very appropriate that you young women members of the alumnae, some of you teachers and some of you married and living in homes of your own, should with your own money support this kindergarten, making a return to the city for the benefits you have received through your Alma Mater, the normal college."

The ivy, which was a large and sturdy one, was planted against the wall of a tall building standing at the back of the little Alumnae House yard.

When the ivy had been firmly pressed into the soil the members present joined in singing their song, "The Ivy Leaf," to the tune, "Maryland, My Maryland."

It clothes with grace, it clasps with power,
Survives the snow, outlives the flower,
And closest clings in stormiest hour,
The lovely leaf of loyalty!

By that time the little maids in the kitchen had their biscuits nearly baked, and from the oven a pleasant, appetizing odor of new bread came that reminded the visitors that it was time to depart.

The association members receiving were Mrs. Frank G. Bryson, Miss Bessie Davis, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Herts, Miss Conant, Miss Baylos, Miss Palmer, Miss Nolan, and Dr. Garrette.

Among others present were Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Clara M. Williams, ex-School Commissioner; Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, Miss Croly, Miss Regna, and Miss Klauser.

It would not do to speak of the Alumnae House without mentioning its latest acquisition of a poultry yard. It is very small as yet, but the one hen which strutted in a dignified way back and forth yesterday in an infinitesimal coop did her utmost to make an impressive appearance.

TO INSPECT IMPORTANT ARMY POSTS

Lieut. Gen. Schofield's Intended Tour Through the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who will continue in command of the army until his retirement on reaching the age limit, Sept. 29, will leave Washington next Thursday on an extended tour of inspection, during which he will visit the most important posts of the army. He will be accompanied by his aides, Lieut. Cols. Sanger and Schofield, and will maintain his headquarters here through telegraphic communication. He will go directly to Memphis, where he has accepted an invitation to attend the instruction encampment and drills of the militia assembled from several States.

By order of Gen. Schofield, two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry, with a regimental band from the regulars, will take part in the encampment. After spending Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at Memphis, the General will leave for the West, and further movements will depend wholly upon subsequent developments.

In speaking of the object of his tour, the General said to-day that he did not contemplate making an official report of his tour for transmission to Congress, his final report as General commanding having been made last year, but during the seven years that he had occupied his present station he thought that the condition of the army had improved, and he desired, in closing his career, to make a personal examination and endeavor to discover what further improvements could be made. The conclusion he reaches during his tour would therefore be presented to the Secretary of War and the President for their information and possible guidance, and would probably not be of the nature of a report to be made public.

Gen. Schofield does not expect to return to Washington until about the date of his retirement. In referring to that event in conversation to-day, he made known the fact that, had he not been made Lieutenant General by Congress, he would have voluntarily gone on the retired list some time ago, to provide for the promotion of some of his juniors before their retirement, but Congress rendered this unnecessary.

"GOLD FEVER" IN RAINY LAKE DISTRICT

Eight Small Sections of Land Sold to Americans for Over $250,000.

QUEBEC, May 10.—The "gold fever" in the Rainy Lake district of Canada is assuming enormous proportions. Eight small sections of land in that country were sold two days ago for over $250,000, with no mines opened on any of them.

The purchasers were Americans, who are making arrangements for the immediate development of their property. It lies along the Seine River, a stream which has sprung into sudden fame from the wealth already unearthed in the valley through which it flows.

The great stir caused by the discovery of gold in the Rainy Lake country last year first brought the district into prominence. Since then better locations have been found up the Seine. Reports of still richer finds upon an island in Big Manitou Lake, which is a sheet of water connected with Rainy Lake, have got abroad.

Miners and prospectors are hastening into this country by way of Duluth.

Signs of Business Improvement.

Mayor Schieren some time ago requested Police Commissioner Welles to report the number of trades and occupations in the City of Brooklyn of which licenses are required. A census was taken, and it was ascertained that in the nineteen trades and occupations that come under the provision of the law, there was a total of 8,479 places where licenses were required, as against 8,160 for last year. This is an increase of 319.

SYSTEMATIC COLLECTOR ARRESTED

A Buyer of Bad Debts in Brooklyn Proved Annoying to Capt. Hugh Coleman and Has Been Indicted.

Lawyer Jacob Brodie, who has an office in the Arbuckle Building, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and who had been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on the charge of sending annoying letters to Hugh Coleman, a lawyer of Broadway, this city, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Moore, and was arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions, where he pleaded not guilty and was remanded to Raymond Street Jail in default of $2,500.

Brodie had been under police surveillance for some time, as he ran a bad-debt collecting agency and there were many complaints against him. He also bought up what were known as bad accounts for a trifle and took chances on recovering the amounts. He always managed to escape legal prosecution until the present instance.

Hugh Coleman is not only an attorney who is well known in the legal profession, but until recently he was a Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Capt. Coleman on May 7 was surprised when he received a letter, on the envelope of which, in black letters, was printed:

"Collections made. Doubtful or 'Dead-Beat' accounts and notes settled promptly. Systematic Collection Company, 367 Fulton Street."

Capt. Coleman opened the envelope and found the following letter:

Mr. Hugh Coleman, Broadway and Duane Street, New-York City:

Dear Sir: We hold an account against you, bought of Dr. S. W. Crowe, which we presume you will be anxious to pay without litigation. As we have notified you once previous to this in regard to the same matter, and having received no reply, we thought it advisable to notify you again, in order to save you trouble and costs. We have no desire to be unreasonable or distress you in any way, but must insist upon an immediate settlement. Therefore, in order to avoid any trouble and costs, you will please make settlement (if the bill is correct) on or before May 10. Should you fail to put in an answer, with settlement, at the expiration of the above date, it would lead any one to believe that you secured services with the intention of fraud. But, as we haven't the least doubt but that you contracted this bill in good faith and your intentions are to pay, only that you have neglected it, we therefore advise you to call at our office on or before the above date, and oblige, yours truly,

Systematic Collecting Company,
J. BRODIE, Manager.

P. S.—Settlements must be made direct to the office.

Capt. Coleman had never heard of Dr. Crowe, and had never run up a bill with him. He went to Mr. Brodie's office, where, as soon as he mentioned his name, Brodie asked him if he was going to settle. He said he was not, and then Brodie, he said, threatened to assault him. Capt. Coleman communicated with the District Attorney and went before the Grand Jury, and now Mr. Brodie is in Raymond Street Jail.

The District Attorney is anxious to find other people whom Brodie has had dealings with, and he asks that they communicate with him at once.

J. P. MORGAN'S WASHINGTONIA

SAID TO BE THE LARGEST BUYER AT THE SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Delaware Indifferent to Historical Treasures—Second Day of the Roger Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The most historically important document included in the second day's sale of the Roger collection of autographs was the lease from James, Duke of York, to William Penn for all main land and islands included in a radius of twelve miles around Newcastle, Del.

This particular instrument was once taken to England to settle a boundary dispute between the Penn and the Baltimore heirs, and within recent years has served to establish the jurisdiction of Delaware over the Delaware River, clear to the Jersey coast. More recently still it formed the basis of the resurvey of the curved State line between Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Although it was of vast importance to Delaware, there was not a single bid for it from that State, and it was bid in for $100. This is in keeping with Delaware's past indifference to its historical treasures. When Newcastle ceased to be a county seat, cartloads of documents were burned. Again, when a new roof was placed upon the State House, at Dover, there was another bonfire, thousands of pieces of Continental paper being included. And even now documents of supreme importance to the State are piled in confusion handily near the furnace in the cellar.

A few more Washingtonia were sold, and following is a list of them and their prices: Autograph letter to his housekeeper on returning from his bridal tour, $125; letter from Valley Forge to William Scull, $20; commission of John H. Buell, signed by Washington and Henry Knox, $19; survey made by Washington in 1752, $40; Washington's library, copies of his official letters, bound in tree calf, with name plate and autograph, two volumes, $825 each; five pieces of china presented by the French officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, $750, with reserve; Washington's "Osslan," $94; "Cincinnati" plate, $130; cologne bottle, $10.

Other Revolutionary matters of interest were Commodore John Barry's commission signed by John Hancock, $50; deed of Arnold's property in New-Haven, Conn., signed by Arnold four times, $24; letter from John Hancock to Washington, $6.50; John Jay to Washington, $6; Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 19, 1787, containing first appearance of the Consitution in print, $40; portfolio giving full description of correspondence leading to the Burr-Hamilton duel, $6; manuscript of "The Cow Chase," written by Major André, $100.

A few autograph letters of general interest are listed below: William Cowper, $16.50; Charles Dickens, (referring to completion of "Nicholas Nickleby,") $40; Edward Gibbon, (apologizing for poaching,) $13; Thomas Hood, $16; David Hume, $20; Samuel Johnson, $16; Frederick Marryat, $7; Charles Reade, $16; Sir Walter Scott, $9.50; Laurence Sterne, $17; W. M. Thackeray, (scolding letter to his nephew,) $38; another to the same, $33; lead pencil drawing by Thackeray, $26; Nathaniel Hawthorne, $12.50; Washington Irving, $8.

It is understood here that most of the valuable historical pieces of the collection have been bought on account of J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York. Another important buyer through an agent was Ferdinand J. Dreer, who divides the honors for valuable collections in Philadelphia with Simon Gratz. Mr. Gratz has among his treasures forty-three letters written by signers of the Declaration of Independence during the year 1776. In some cases he has paid over $1,000 for a single specimen.

THE TEACHERS THINK THEY SCENT A JOB

Superintendents Oppose Bill Ordering Instruction on Alcoholic Effects.

ALBANY, May 10.—The council of State School Superintendents adopted unanimously a resolution against the bill for the further study of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and at a special hearing given by the Governor asked him to veto it.

A delegation of Superintendents waited on Gov. Morton this afternoon and urged that veto be put in his hands providing for the teaching referred to. The argument was that there was a job in the proposed law in the interests of text-book publishers, and that the matter was fully taught now from the text-books in use.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Sterling Valley Creamery Company of Sterling, Cayuga Country, to make and sell butter and cheese; capital, $5,000; Directors—E. S. Tallman, George Upcraft, Fred Manning, Hugh Dugan, and E. H. Deul of Sterling.

R. W. Tanner & Son Manufacturing Company of Dolgeville, to manufacture and sell musical instruments, hardware, and do a general foundry business; capital, $50,000; Directors—R. W. Tanner and W. F. Tanner of Albany, J. M. Pearson of New-York City, and W. S. Armstrong of Dolgeville.

The Rogers Piano Company of Brooklyn, to deal in pianos; capital, $6,000; Directors—F. G. Smith, Sr.; F. G. Smith, Jr., and C. H. Henning of Brooklyn.

Newark Valley Board of Trade of Newark Valley, Tioga County; capital, $3,500; Directors—S. B. Davidge, H. L. Knapp, J. D. Joslin, O. R. Randall, Charles Frank, L. H. Smith, F. M. Bishop, L. J. Spaulding, and E. G. Nowlan.

Phenix Plating Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in metal work, &c.; capital, $1,000; Directors—Richard M. Bedell, John W. Day of Brooklyn, and W. W. Page of Chappaqua.

American Printers and Bookbinders' Supply Company of New-York City, to dispose of copyrights relating to bookbinders, printers, and lithographers; capital, $1,000; Directors—G. W. Mark, Alfred Luttman, and J. S. Parker of New-York City.

A "COMING WOMAN" IN TOWN

She Arrived via the Bridge from Brooklyn, Resplendent in Summer Attire of Masculine Persuasion.

The "coming woman," so styled by an observant brakeman, reached this city yesterday. She arrived by way of the Brooklyn Bridge. The effulgence of her glory attracted the attention of every person on the bridge train, as she passed from car to car with a full, free, swinging step that would have been the envy of a Canadian trapper had it been his good fortune to observe it.

Her hair was drawn tightly over her head and was completely hidden by a light-brown derby of the latest style. She wore a high, clerical collar, about which was a light-brown scarf tied in a flowing Walt Whitman knot. Her immaculate shirt front bore a solitary diamond stud. A low-cut, cream-colored vest, with smoked pearl buttons that she wore was a joy to behold.

Her coat, for of course she had a coat, was of gray cloth, cut dove-tail, and reached to her knees. Her skirt was of a brown Scotch plaid, with checks about two and a half inches square.

After she had traversed the whole length of the train, she seated herself at the forward end of the first car and crossed her ankles. In doing so she disclosed the nattiest little pair of patent-leather Bluchers, with brown tops and strings. These she contemplated for a moment, assured herself by examination that they were not flecked with dust, and then coolly surveyed the passengers, who had not taken their eyes off her since she strode before them, through a monocle that she produced from just inside her vest.

She was many degrees cooler than the weather, and appeared to enjoy the situation fully as much as did those who commented upon her appearance. Instinctively, all made way for her when she arose to leave the car. She was the first man out and swung across the platform to the City Hall Park with an "I've come" air that caused her to be at once followed by admiring newsboys. She looked haughtily over the heads of passers, and seemed to have her eyes on the City Hall clock, as she disappeared from the reporter's gaze.

Change of Schedule Time.

A general change of time will occur on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey next Sunday. Attention is called to the addition of four new Royal Blue Line trains that will leave station foot Liberty Street, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, and 10 P. M. for Philadelphia. All trains in this service will run via the new Baltimore Belt Railroad tunnel, thereby avoiding ferry transfer between Locust Point and Canton. With the change of time occurring next Monday on the New-Jersey Southern Division, the steamer St. John's of the Sandy Hook route will begin making one round trip each morning and afternoon between Pier 8 North River, and Atlantic Highlands pier.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti and Jeremie, per steamship Andes, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship, Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed,) per steamships Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gaillee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, per steamship Grecian, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla.) for Mexico overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 3, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M. | Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets and drafts from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, May 15, 10 A.M. | Britannic, June 12, 10 A.M.
*Majestic, May 22, 3 P.M. | *Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, May 29, 10 A.M. | Germanic, June 26, 9 AM
*Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM | *Adriatic, July 3, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $40 to $45, according to steamer. Steerage rates from and to the old country, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, May 11.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 35 N. R., foot West 20th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 240 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 17
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 17
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, May 21
CHEROKEE, Charleston only, Tuesday, May 21

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. East F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Fast Fl. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM. | Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. | Saale, Tu., June